

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW ALINEMENT OF POLITICAL FORCES.

PENDING the outcome of the Populist and Silver Party national conventions at St. Louis, July 22, the news of defections from the two old parties furnishes a basis for political hopes and fears. That veteran political observer, Murat Halstead, writes in the *Brooklyn Standard-Union* (Rep.) that "the people of the United States should know that in the contest that is to be decided November 3 there are several very doubtful States, and that in the judgment of prophets on both sides the decision will be by the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa."

Recent defections from Republican organizations have taken place in Minnesota, Kansas, and South Dakota, the first under the leadership of Lieutenant-Governor Day and other Republican office-holders, the last in sympathy with Senator Pettigrew, who has joined the Populists. From Kansas the report comes that 200 Republicans have bolted and organized a Free-Silver League, quoting Blaine's speech in the Senate in 1880 in favor of remonetizing silver as a part of their platform.

Since the Chicago convention a number of individual Democrats whose names are familiar to the public, have bolted the ticket. Among them are, from New York, W. C. Whitney, ex-Mayors Hewitt and Grace, and Horatio C. King; Secretary Herbert, of the Navy Department; Comptroller Eckles, of the Currency Department, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, of the Cleveland Administration forces; ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago; ex-Senator John M. Palmer and Ben. T. Cable, of Illinois, and many others. In Pennsylvania several Democratic Presidential electors have resigned on account of their feeling toward the ticket.

The gold faction of the Illinois democracy demands another national convention and ticket, and the demand has been seconded by Democratic organizations in Texas and elsewhere. The State democracy ("anti-snappers") of New York has formally bolted,

and the semi-political organization known as the Reform Club of New York city openly declares against the ticket. The "regular" democracy of New York State has been officially called upon to wait for a State convention to declare its position. In Massachusetts two Boston organizations, the Reform Club and Young Men's Democratic Club, have come out against the ticket. New Democratic "sound-money" leagues in Philadelphia and St. Louis are at work in opposition to the ticket.

The most striking feature of the situation is the political readjustment of newspapers as a new alinement of political forces progresses. In Denver, Col., for instance, *The Republican* (Rep.), *The Times* (Ind. Rep.), and *The News* (Pop.), all support Bryan. Salt Lake City, Utah, affords a similar spectacle, *The Tribune* (Rep.), *Herald* (Dem.), and *Deseret News* (Ind.) favoring Bryan as the free-silver champion. In San Francisco, Cal., lines are apparently not strictly drawn. *The Call*, in support of McKinley, says:

"Those [silver Republicans] who are in doubt on this issue have not read the St. Louis platform clearly, nor do they understand existing conditions rightly. The St. Louis platform does not declare for the gold standard. On the contrary, it pledges the party and its candidate for the Presidency to promote international bimetalism. This declaration is certainly not adverse to the movement toward the free coinage of silver. As a matter of fact some of the most earnest advocates of silver have long advocated just such a course, and all free-silver men can consistently support it as a first step toward the accomplishment of what they so much desire. . . . The first issue before us is the restoration of prosperity, the revival of industry, the employment of idle men and the reestablishment at Washington of a Government capable of dealing with great questions in a statesman-like way."

In St. Louis, Mo., *The Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) is for gold, *The Republic* (Dem.) for silver. In Minnesota the *St. Paul Globe* (Dem.) is a bolter.

In Kansas and Nebraska thus far party lines seem to have been maintained by leading journals.

In Chicago, Ill., the great majority of the dailies are for the gold standard, including *The Tribune* (Rep.), *Chronicle* (Dem.), *Times-Herald* (Ind.), *Journal* (Rep.), and *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.). *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.) has emphasized the importance of international bimetalism.

In the South there is evidence of two opinions among Democratic papers, but compared to Eastern or Middle States there seems to be little bolting. In New Orleans, *The Times-Democrat* favors Bryan, *The Picayune* opposes the free-silver platform. The Galveston (Texas) *News* and the Austin (Texas) *Statesman* oppose the ticket, the Houston (Texas) *Post* enthusiastically supports it. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* can not urge Democrats to indorse the platform, the Columbia *Register* sees salvation in it. Hoke Smith's Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal* is working for the gold standard, Clark Howell's Atlanta *Constitution* is shouting for silver and is quoting a personal letter from President Cleveland in 1892 regarding "acceptance of the arbitrament of the national convention" as "the underlying principle of party organization." The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* supports the ticket, *The Times* does not. The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* bolts, *The American* does not. Henry Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* is a notable bolter in Kentucky.

From Ohio no significant changes of newspaper policy have been reported. In Indianapolis (Ind.) *The Sentinel* (Dem.) sup-

ports and *The News* (Ind.) opposes the Chicago platform. In Detroit, Mich., the Republican *Tribune* bolted the St. Louis platform and the Democratic *Free Press* bolts the Chicago platform. *The News* (Ind.) favors silver.

The newspapers of the cities in the States in the region bordered by Maine, Maryland, and Ohio for the most part antagonize Bryan and his platform without respect to party affiliations. Among the exceptions to the rule are *The Journal* (Dem.), *Daily News* (Dem.), and *Mercury* (Dem.), New York city; *The Item*, Philadelphia, *The Post* (Dem.), Pittsburg, Pa.; *The News*, Springfield, Mass.

The Boston *Herald*, one of the strong Independent-Democratic opponents of Bryan, says:

"The list of Democratic papers that oppose the ticket of Bryan and Sewall is a remarkable one, alike in its numbers and in the ability that characterizes it. It includes nearly all the journals of that party of assumed influence in the northeastern portion of the country. Under these conditions, an enormous vote against these candidates is to be anticipated. It would practically seem to put the Democratic Party, as it has been in these localities, out of representation in the press, if not out of existence. There is one peculiarity in this secession, however, to be noted. It does not extend to the same extent through the West. We find no representative of it recorded in Ohio, but one in Michigan, none in Indiana, two in Illinois, and one in Minnesota. In the South there is a better showing, however. Four Democratic papers have gone over in Louisville alone, and there are seceders in Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Chattanooga, Mobile, and New Orleans. This would indicate that there is better feeling among the Democrats of the South than in the middle West, though we fear that the Democrats hold in the South, in connection with Populism (which latter, it is to be remembered, has been encouraged by Republicans), will make it difficult to carry most of the Southern States for sound money. It looks as if the silver heresy has its most active seat in the tier of States beginning with Ohio and extending to the Pacific."

The New York *Journal* (Bryan Dem.) states the situation in another form, to the effect that the party newspapers declaring against Bryan and Sewall lie in territory whose support for silver was discounted before the Chicago convention declared itself.

PHASES OF A MOMENTOUS CONTEST AT HAND.

"AT the approach of a Presidential election party managers invariably tell us that the impending contest is one of the most momentous the country has ever witnessed, and the dearest interests of the people depend for an indefinite period upon the issue. In most cases during the last thirty years this kind of appeal belonged to the class of exaggerations usually resorted to by peddlers who seek to press their wares upon unsophisticated country folk. Since the close of the Civil War we have had few Presidential elections the result of which, if they had gone the other way, would have signified much more than a prosperity a little greater or a little less, or an administration of public affairs a little better or a little worse. But it will be generally admitted that the present campaign turns upon an issue the importance of which can not possibly be overestimated. That this is quite generally felt to be so appears from the fact that this issue has forced itself into the foreground in spite of the efforts of the most influential politicians to hold it back, and that in the face of it all the old watchwords and battle-cries of the two great political parties lose their significance and power." Such are the preliminary observations made by *Harper's Weekly* in an exhortation in behalf of the election of a gold-standard Congress. Advocates of the silver cause, now that lines have been drawn by national party conventions, readily concur in the statement as to the importance of the contest. Similar statements as to the vital issues involved have, indeed, been particularly noticeable in free-silver

papers ever since the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law in 1893, and are abundant now.

We append a number of editorials treating of what are believed to be deeply significant phases of the political contest at hand:

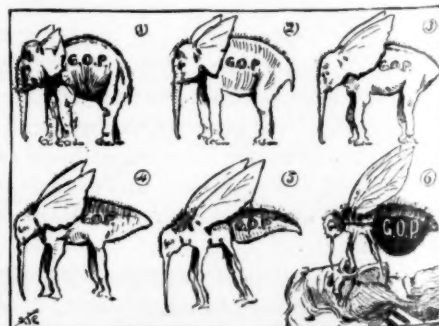
War Issues Gone—Another Struggle for Liberty.—"Whatever else may be said about the choice of the Chicago convention, at least this satisfaction may be taken by every American who loves his country—that it has put a seal upon the war issues. It has folded forever all the tattered banners of bloody strife and placed them away amid the archives of the nation, never more to be brought out to awaken the passions of those who fought upon one side or the other in the contest which involved the life of the nation. The contest upon which the common people of this country have entered involves not national union, but popular liberty and the maintenance of the rights of the people as against their taskmasters of the East. It is another struggle for liberty, but is to be fought out on new and different lines, and for competent leaders men whose memory is filled with the cries and shouts of the earlier strife are not requisite. . . .

"It is as truly a struggle for liberty and the rights of man as any that has yet taken place in the history of the American people, not excepting the one which ended in establishing the political independence of this country from British rule. That contest will ever be memorable, because it involved the question whether the American people should be given the right to govern themselves. This involves the question whether they will avail themselves of that right, or whether, while retaining for themselves the shadow of liberty, they will surrender to England the substance of servitude."—*The Republican* (Silver Rep.) Denver, Col.

Foundation for Dissatisfaction.—"It is customary to regard the alinement of issues as practically putting the Democracy out of existence in the Eastern States. This may be true to the extent that the pivotal fight will probably be between the Ohio-Indiana line and the Missouri River. But it should not be understood that there will be no organization to meet and no necessity to make a campaign of education against it everywhere, in the East as well as in the West. . . .

"The fact is that there is foundation for the feeling of dissatisfaction. *The Dispatch* has pointed out and antagonized for years the causes which concentrate great fortunes at the cost of the masses. It has always been ready to support intelligent and thoughtful measures and movements to cure the evils of trusts, corporate manipulation, favoritism in transportation and corporate grants, which lie at the foundation of all the exaggerated fortunes of the past generation. But the mingled irony and ignorance of the Democratic appeal to the social discontent is that it not only fails in its platform to show the faintest conception of the real nature of these evils, but its proposed remedy in the alteration of the monetary standard has no more bearing on the practices which created the Gould, Vanderbilt, or Rockefeller fortunes than the Rule of Three has to the authority of a church congress. The appeal of the free-silver propaganda to the indefinable conviction of injustice in the social workings is the worst quackery on record. It is at once ignorant of the cause of the disease and it prescribes a remedy that can only aggravate its violence."—*The Dispatch* (Rep.), Pittsburg, Pa.

An Inevitable Crisis at Hand.—"At first glance the doings at Chicago will be dismissed by the thoughtless as the idle vapors of a collection of fanatics, to be overwhelmed by popular disapproval at the polls. But he who is a student of history and a philosopher in human affairs will pause before judgment. He will see that the fires of this revolutionary assembly have not been kindled in haste, and that they will not soon perish for want of fuel. He will see that there is at the bottom of this outburst a deep



EVOLUTION OF THE G. O. P.
From Elephant to Blood Sucker.
—*The Republic*, St. Louis.

and enduring discontent. He will see the restlessness which is abroad among the people, and the canker of bitterness which has spread among them. Every feeling of envy and jealousy, of unrest, of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, is growing and waxing greater. It is more than a wild and unreasoning craze. It is greater than a momentary ebullition of misled popular sentiment. Free silver is not the spring of this uprising, nor is it the goal to which these men are advancing. It is a symptom, a symbol, a phase, the expression of the moment.

"The entire social system, the entire existing balance, or rather lack of balance, in the commercial, industrial, and social world, is threatened with a grave and imminent danger. It is an uprising not the less imminent because it is unreasoning. It is a rebellion not the less dangerous because it is bloodless. Be the cause of free silver what it may there is no lack of cause for the movement which has made free silver a battle-cry. It is the inevitable crisis toward which we have been drifting, the conflict between the borrower and the lender, between those who have who seek to hold and those who have not who seek to gain.

"These men are wrong in their immediate issue. National credit and national honor demand their defeat. That conservatism which is the truest and the safest radicalism, because it is far seeing, must prevail. But in the cause which these men represent there is an equity all the more powerful because of its humanity. And until the justness which is in this cause is met and appeased, this unrest will not cease."—*The News (Ind.)*, Gardner, Mass.

Proposed War on Property?—"It is one thing to be in favor of free silver and quite another to submit to the control of men like Altgeld and Tillman, who are the recognized leaders of the new movement in the Democratic Party. No one that has followed the recent course of events will believe that these leaders mean to stop with free silver. With them that is merely an incident. It is simply one step in a grand socialistic program, every detail of which is irreconcilably hostile to the principles and traditions of the Democratic Party, which has always stood for individual liberty and the minimum of governmental interference with individual activity. The quarrel of the Illinois governor and his followers is not with capital, for he himself is a capitalist, but with the social order. What they propose is a war upon property."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis, Ind.

Socialistic Leaven in the West.—"There is a vast deal of socialistic leaven in all the West. The Eastern and Middle States can be counted on for sound money; but, without the great tier of middle Western States mentioned above, the socialists will sweep the country. The true bulwark of sound money and honest finances ought to be the 20,000,000 wage-earners of the country. Outside of New England and the Middle States, the great bodies of the work-people are in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. They can carry their States for sound money if they will. They can insure a victory for gold if they will remain firm in their determination to have for their work the best dollars that can be made.

"But if they shall be infected by the socialistic fury that demands a repudiation of debts and a vindictive war upon capital and enterprise, then all barriers are destroyed, and all the flood-gates will be open, and the deluge of repudiation, proscription, and revolution will roll on unchecked, until the entire country shall be submerged beneath the waves. The men who took part in the Charleston convention in 1860 little dreamed of the tremendous and terrible events that followed. It will be wise to study the work of

the Chicago convention of 1896, and seek to forestall and prepare for that which it will bring upon the country.

"If the Union is to be saved from socialistic revolution and from financial wreck, it must be done by the wage-earners."—*The Picayune (Anti-Silver Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

Seeds of Socialistic Revolution in the South.—"Since the war, while the Democratic Party was being built up again in the North, the South, where lay the Democracy's main strength, made no sign of desire for a new departure. It accepted willingly as its candidates that pure disciple of the Democratic faith, Samuel J. Tilden of New York, Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania, pretending to nothing but party orthodoxy, and Grover Cleveland, an unknown quantity, but, like Tilden coming from the conservative State of New York. But the seeds of socialistic revolution were in the South all the time, and by a singular fatality, the first man to obtain possession of the President's office in the Democratic name both weakened Democratic sentiment and fanned Populism's destructive flame. A political freak, of alien instincts, without conception of party government, and aiming at personal government only, he destroyed the idea of party coherency and allegiance to tradition, headed and inspired, in the mad crusade of 1892 against capital's 'iron heel' and against the rich as robbers of the poor, the greatest socialistic demonstration yet recorded, made, by his financial blundering and falsifying, the national monetary standard hateful in the eyes of every waverer, and actually proposed the Populistic income-tax now openly made a plank in the Democratic platform. Southern poverty, engendered by the war, and the common discontent, stirred up to recklessness by the agitation of the past twelve years, have at last blazed into a demand for debased coinage and a tax on wealth, and have carried the national Democratic convention!"—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.)*, New York.

Really a New Party.—"The Democratic Party as it emerges from the Chicago convention is not the old Democracy that has existed so long. It is really a new party, and whether it wins or loses in the coming campaign the old-party lines have been utterly broken. It has carried to culmination what the St. Louis convention begun. It has virtually driven out of the party those advocates of special privileges and vested rights who have made people disgusted with so-called Republicanism, hopeless of any relief from so-called Democrats, and sent them back to work for McKinley. It has broken the combinations that sought to control it, even to the 'Senatorial combine.'

"It has repudiated the Cleveland Administration and relieved itself from the weight that would certainly have sunk any party that took that Administration upon its shoulders. It has set forth a platform which, whatever foolishness it may contain, does mean some gain to the principle of equal rights. In this new Democracy the ideas of Thomas Jefferson, the ideas which alone can save the Republic, get at least a clearer expression than they have had since the first formation of what is now known as the Republican Party."—*Henry George, in the New York Journal*.

Remedies Must be Forthcoming.—"Something more must be done, then, by the Republicans than merely to defeat the nominees of yesterday's convention. They must prove to the people of the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and other doubtful sovereignties that the currency can be kept permanently on a gold basis without an endless piling up of debt, and that it can be given sufficient elasticity to meet without a jar the varying demands of trade; that a system of taxation will be devised which shall be lightly felt by all classes, and shall not interfere with the broadest expansion of the national commerce. Measures must be put forward which shall be as efficient and as clearly understood as a Corliss engine or an Atlantic steamship, and socialism must be met here, as it is in Europe, by thoughtful men, who are capable of combating with its fallacies and devising practical remedies for the evils which threaten the existing order of society. This great nation is not going to rush toward anarchy; it is merely raising a protest against the blunders of the two last administrations. Harrison's efforts to administer were treated with contempt in 1892, and Cleveland's have received a much stronger condemnation in 1896. Great care must be taken that in 1900 there shall be no such dissatisfaction felt toward the Government, or it would not be strange if the resentment found more disagreeable means of expressing itself than a peaceful casting of ballots. Bryan and his platform are bad enough, but the



TAG FOR TALKING.—"You're It."
—*The Journal, Detroit*.

most consummate ability is now required lest the people be driven to make even more desperate charges against the whole fabric of the Constitution."—*The Journal (McKinley Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

Rant and Reason.—"No case—abuse the plaintiff's attorney," was the settled policy of a lawyer when facts were altogether against him. The gold press of the country seem almost with one accord to have adopted the same motto. You will have to plow through a dozen columns of blood-curdling expletives against the silver men to get half a dozen lines of anything that will stand for argument, and the strength of the expletives is in inverse ratio to the strength of the argument. In pursuing this line, the single-standard advocates are doubtless acting wisely from their point of view, but they are paying a very poor tribute to the intelligence of the newspaper readers of the country. The most cursory glance at the attitude of the two money parties is sufficient to show that while the silver men in their appeal to the people bring forward reasons, whether good, bad, or indifferent, to prove their case, the goldites, on the other hand, deal almost exclusively in adjectives to prove theirs. The moral of this is not hard to see."—*Irish World*, New York.

A Double Contradiction.—"It is stoutly claimed that there is an analogy between free silver and a high tariff, and it must be admitted that there are grounds for the assertion. Silver is an American product, and, if one American product is to be protected, why not another? it is plausibly asked, while it is also said, with truth, that duties would be higher under free silver, from the difference in our currency values, than without it. The free-silver men have, therefore, charged inconsistency in the Republicans in opposing free silver and advocating higher duties; but this has been fully offset by the action of the Democrats in advocating together free silver and lower duties. Honors seem to be about easy between the two parties on this point."—*The Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Boston.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AMONG the younger generation of public men, William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, was a conspicuous figure. His death while in camp near Little Pabos, Quebec, on July 16, occasions noteworthy tributes to a character revealed during a brief but brilliant career. Mr. Russell was a native of Boston, of New



WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.

England Yankee stock, a graduate of Harvard and of Boston University law school. He was three times mayor of Cambridge. Five times he was nominated for governor of the State by the Democrats, the first time in 1888. He won his third gubernatorial campaign, and served the State three terms in succession; then resumed the practise of law. The State democracy indorsed him as a gold-standard candidate for President at the Chicago convention, but he declined to run, altho he attended and worked with Whitney and others against the platform adopted. He was an ardent supporter and personal friend of President Cleveland, who said on hearing the news of his death: "While this intelligence has caused me to mourn a personal loss, I can not forget Mr. Russell's eminent public service and his attributes of bravery

and patriotism which made him so valuable a citizen, especially at this time when courageous adherence to right and an unflinching advocacy of sound principles are so much needed. It may, therefore, be said that the country has suffered a bereavement." Mr. Russell died at the age of thirty-nine.

Mr. Russell's contribution to *The Forum* for July may be taken to fairly represent his political ideal. He lauds Jefferson as a strict constructionist; "rights, not favors, the people, not classes, are the watchwords to define his political belief." Specific applications of Jeffersonian principles Mr. Russell discovers in President Cleveland's Venezuelan message and the movement within the party to sustain the gold standard as the interest of "our whole people."

The New York *Times*, taking up his early espousal of Democratic principles in his home State, says:

"The stand he took compelled public respect. It was clearly dictated by conscience and patriotism. In Massachusetts political prizes were in the gift of the Republican Party. Even in national politics, where the supremacy of Republicanism had been shaken, there was much more to entice ambition for one starting from New England than could be offered by democracy. In entering the Democratic Party Mr. Russell chose the only available instrument for securing the reforms the country needed. But he chose it as such an instrument only. He never gave to the party a blind allegiance. He never thought of compromising with its mistaken or evil tendencies. He never surrendered to its organization the decision which honest men reserve for their own judgment. Where he believed the party right he supported it with all his might, and he exerted himself with untiring energy to put it right and keep it so."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"The *Tribune* differed widely with William E. Russell upon many essential points of political doctrine, but it recognized in him none the less an able and knightly champion of his beliefs, a pure and upright character, a useful citizen, gentlemanly opponent, and manly man. It is not his party alone but the whole country that sustains a loss by the death in the prime of life and at the meridian of his career of such a man as William E. Russell."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* (Rep.) avers that thousands of Americans who are neither Massachusetts men nor Democrats read the announcement of Mr. Russell's death with regret and a sense of public loss, and adds: "In all probability the end was hastened by the exhausting fatigues and chagrins of convention week in Chicago. It was no unworthy motive that took him into that turmoil, no scheme of self-seeking ambition. The path of duty lay plain and straight before him, and he was not the man to turn back or aside."

In eulogy, the Boston *Herald* says:

"Few men have ever blossomed out into fame so suddenly and done their work so well. He was not a raw youth, but displayed from the first the gifts of the statesman and the leader. If he made mistakes, a generous people quickly forgot them, and remembered only his higher qualities. He lived at his best, and Massachusetts, the grand old mother of many sons, never had a child of his years of whom she was prouder, or whose deeds did her greater credit."

COLORED CITIZENSHIP NO LONGER A NATIONAL PARTY ISSUE.

THE question of citizenship for the colored men appears to have been relegated to the States by the political parties this year. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York *Age* (Afro-American), thinks this state of affairs emphasizes the fact that the negro must work out his own salvation. In a signed contribution to the New York *Sun*, he says:

"The idea that the Federal Congress can legislate the Afro-American into a man capable of forcing respect for his political and other rights is a dead issue. The American people no longer

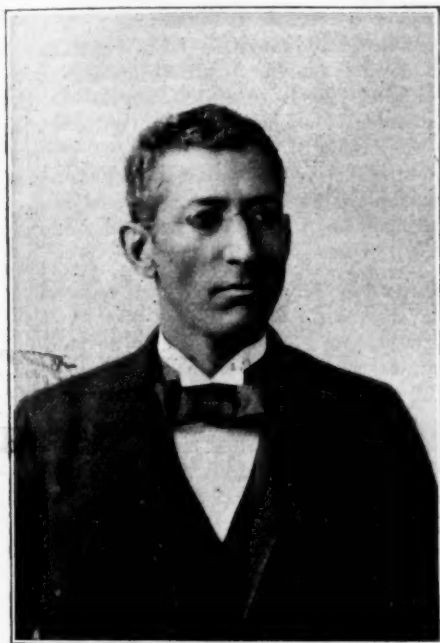
enthus over it. They have reached the conclusion that the man and brother must look out for himself under the Constitution of the State of which he is a citizen, just as they do. It will be a hard lesson for him to learn, but, as he must learn it, the sooner he buckles down to the job the better for him."

The spirit of the plank in the Republican platform demanding a free ballot correctly counted for every citizen is commended by the writer, but that demand, he points out, can not be resolved into national law, and false hopes should not be built on a mere affirmation. We quote further from the article:

"A vast army of the American people have been taught to look to political parties to remedy, through national legislation, the grievances they endured as citizens of the several States, to look to the Federal instead of the State authority for the conservation of those citizenship rights which abide in the State as a fundamental reservation. This was wholesale miseducation. It was more. In a large measure it was an imposition, since it persistently promised through party agency that which the Federal Supreme Court repeatedly declared was without warrant in the Constitution. A great political party commits an unpardonable

crime when it appeals to popular support upon an issue which can not be redeemed, which can not be transmuted into legislation which will stand the test of Supreme Court interpretation.

"All of the supplementary legislation based upon the war amendments has been of this character. The Supreme Court has swept it away as chaff is scattered by the wind. Not a shred of it remains. All the hopes of a race, numerous enough to constitute a great State, built upon it have been



T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

melted as snow that the rays of the sun beat upon. They are poor indeed who have had the promise to the ear but to be broken to the faith. Where they had been promised bread they have received a stone; not, perhaps, because those who made the promise were not disposed to redeem it, but because they had not constitutional power to do so.

"When the Electoral Commission, in 1876-77, counted the electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana for Rutherford B. Hayes, and gave the white men of those States the control of the State governments as a consideration, it made an admission of party inability to control the internal affairs of the States on the reconstruction basis from which the Republican Party has never been able to recede. The failure of Congress to pass the Lodge Federal Elections bill, through the defection of those silver States Senators who bolted the St. Louis convention because of its pronouncement for the monometallic gold standard, clinched the nail in the coffin of the reconstruction policy of government driven into it by the Electoral Commission and gave the lie to all its previous protestation of power to govern the several States in their civil and political concerns from Washington. It left 10,000,000 people struggling between Scylla and Charybdis, where they will continue to struggle until such time as they can get a hold upon their boot-straps and extricate themselves. How long it will take them to do so, whether they shall have force of character, of manhood, to accomplish it can only be determined by time, and plenty of it.

"The American people completed their part of the contract, written by those who drafted the Declaration of Independence, when they manumitted the slave, when they placed him upon

absolute equality under the Constitution with all the other elements of the citizenship, and left him to fight out his salvation in the several States, precisely as all other elements of the citizenship are left to fight it out. It was expressly provided that no State shall make or enforce any law abridging his rights as a citizen. The Supreme Court has decided that the constitutional prohibition of the States in this matter is sufficient, without any supplementary legislation by the Federal Congress, by declaring null and void all such.

"It is a notorious fact that there are laws upon the statute-books of every Southern State which violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Federal Constitution, but they were placed there by the people of the State, and are construed to bear equally upon all the citizens, and if they shall be removed or modified, as they should be, it must be done by the people of the State who placed them there, and not by the people of the United States, represented in the Congress, who have no more power in the matter, under the Constitution, than the citizens of Canada. The Afro-American citizens of the several States have got to have this hard fact hammered into their heads before they can have any amelioration of the conditions of which they justly complain. The task is all the more difficult because they have been taught the contrary for a quarter of a century."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ARBITRATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

ARBITRATION in the Venezuelan controversy, and a general system of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, are intimately connected subjects of present negotiations between the proper authorities in each country. No definite results from proposals and counter-proposals have been announced, but the negotiations have intrinsic interest. Prime Minister Salisbury made a statement in the House of Lords last week, which, summarized, is as follows:

"On the smaller question of Venezuela, regarding which the United States had assumed an attitude of friendly protection, difficulties arose out of the fact that Venezuela's claim placed two thirds of the colony of British Guiana subject to arbitration. The first thing necessary was to ascertain the real facts in regard to the controversy from the history of Venezuela. When that had been fully ascertained by a commission in which both countries had confidence, he felt that the diplomatic questions which would follow would not be very difficult of adjustment; but even if they should be, those difficulties would be overcome by arbitration. It had been impossible to move faster owing to the absence of a full knowledge of the facts in the case. The labor involved had been enormous.

"In regard to a general system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, Lord Salisbury said, there would be difficulty in dealing with cases so large as to contain issues of a vital character. After much discussion with the United States upon that point, he thought that the tendency of the United States was to desire the rapid and summary decision of a question. The British Government thought that the principle of obligatory arbitration was attended with considerable hazard. Proper machinery must be first provided. In recent years the United States had evinced a disposition to take up the causes of many South American republics, but this Government had not quarreled with that disposition. Great Britain, he added, had taken similar interest in disputes regarding the frontiers of Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal. In studying the welfare of neighboring people it is necessary to remember that the claims of such people may possibly become matters of arbitration, and hence that it is necessary to guard against an obligatory system of arbitration. For these reasons, his lordship said, he had approached the question with considerable caution."

Correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary of State Olney was made public at Washington last week. It shows insistence on the part of Mr. Olney that the Venezuelan controversy be arbitrated on its merits, negotiations between the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State at Washington being suggested in March. A precise definition of the term "settlements"

in the disputed territory is desired by Mr. Olney. The British Minister was instructed to discuss the Venezuelan question with the Venezuelan representative or the United States acting as the friend of Venezuela. The British Minister's instructions for his conference with Mr. Olney, June 1, suggested a commission of two Englishmen and two citizens of the United States to report on the facts. If Great Britain and Venezuela should fail to agree on that report, a tribunal should be appointed, one British, one Venezuelan, and they to select a third, who should fix the line of boundary; but with a proviso that it should not include as Venezuelan territory any territory which was occupied by British colonists on or before January 1, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any occupied by Venezuelans at the same time. Mr. Olney replied that Venezuela was not to be stripped of her rightful possessions because the British Government had erroneously encouraged its subjects to believe that such possessions were British. He contends that such a commission should have power to report upon all the facts necessary to the decision.

Concerning a general system of arbitration Lord Salisbury proposed a court of five, two from each country selecting an umpire. Several classes of claims, alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation, commercial privilege, etc., should be referred to their arbitration and the award should be final. But differences involving territorial rights, sovereignty or jurisdiction of either power, or claims exceeding £100,000, while referable, upon protest of either party within three months after the award, should be reviewed by three of the Supreme Court judges of each country, a vote of 5 to 1 being required to make the award final. Differences deemed to materially affect national honor or integrity of territory should not be referred to arbitration under the treaty except by special agreement.

Mr. Olney proposed to make arbitration of differences of the second class mentioned obligatory, unless Congress or Parliament before the tribunal is convened shall declare the national honor or integrity involved, and withdraw it from operation of the treaty. He would make the award of the first tribunal final if unanimous. If made by a majority only, upon protest concerning fact or law, the award should be reviewed by the Supreme Court tribunal, whose decision should be final, provision being made that they select three jurists to add to the tribunal in case they should be equally divided.

Secretary Olney maintains that

"If Lord Salisbury's plan of rejecting an award could be permitted, there would be no real arbitration at all. He insists that the acceptance should come in advance. The American plan is to reserve the right not to go into an arbitration if the territorial claim in dispute involves national honor and integrity. The British proposals also reserve this right. The vital difference, he says, is that under the British plan 'the parties enter into an arbitration and determine afterward, when they know the result, whether they will be bound or not. Under the proposals of the United States, the parties enter into an arbitration, having determined beforehand that they will be bound. The latter is a genuine arbitration, the former is a mere imitation, which may have its uses, but, like all other imitations, can not compare in value with the real article.'"

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THERE appears to be no question that the majority of German-American papers advocate the maintenance of the gold standard. A noted exception is the influential *Freie Presse*, a Democratic paper of Chicago. The *Staats-Zeitung* of that city, as well as the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, papers of Independent Democratic professions, vehemently oppose the Bryan ticket and platform. The Socialist-German papers denounce free silver as wholly inadequate to remedy existing conditions. We

translate a number of editorials illustrating the attitude of the German-American press:

Bryan Warned to Go Slow in New York.—"Candidate Bryan intends to carry the war into Africa. That is, he declares he will begin his campaign in New York, and a very aggressive campaign at that. We would like to warn him against too much aggression. There are right here some people left who have a say in the matter and who will have their say, people whose heads do not get befuddled by bombastic phrases in Western Methodist camp-meeting style. If Bryan relieves his mind here of such stuff as the expectorations about the 'crown of thorns on the brow of the wage-earner' and the 'martyrdom on the cross of gold,' he will be hooted, and if he gets cheeky, he may expect still rougher treatment. Go slow, young man of the Platte! Common sense rules here."—*Staats-Zeitung (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

The Present "Gold Standard" a Swindle.—"The legal value of coins has determined the market value of both metals during many centuries. If a man can have his silver coined at the rate of 16 to 1, he will not sell it any cheaper. The coin-value of the silver dollar will fix the market value of silver. Beautiful is the threat that gold will vanish if we return to bimetalism. Everybody knows that gold has already vanished from circulation. Our gold standard is good only for the Rothschilds and such people, but not for us. Gold for the Rothschilds, but not for the fools which make up the people. Honestly: This cursed swindle has been going on quite long enough. The most simple-minded person can see that a gold standard without gold is nothing but a swindle, and that we must end it by the return to free coinage, by restoring silver to the position it has held for thousands of years."—*Freie Presse (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Why Not Two Standards?—"Why not have two standards, a gold dollar of 23.2 fine grains, and a silver dollar of 371.25 fine grains, debts contracted under the gold standard to be paid in gold, debts contracted under the silver standard to be paid in silver. No 'goldbug' will object to such an arrangement, and the silver enthusiasts would have what they ask for, a 16-1 dollar. If what they say is true, if their silver dollar is worth as much as a gold dollar, they can not object to a double standard. Nobody will refuse a full-value dollar, be it of silver or gold. But that is not what the silver men want. Their aim is to give the silver dollar a fictitious value, to force their creditors to accept a 50-cent dollar for the 100-cent dollar that has been lent."—*Anzeiger des Westens (Ind.)*, St. Louis.

The Interests of People Who Save.—"Any one who is willing to think about the matter will understand that the banks do not oppose the abolition of the gold standard solely in their own interest. The money handled by the banks is not their own; it belongs to their shareholders and depositors, who are not only rich men. The latest statistics show 4,875,519 depositors in the savings-banks alone, with deposits of \$1,810,597,000, or \$371 each.



UP IN A BALLOON.

—The Evening Telegram, New York.

In the national banks 1,929,340 persons deposited \$1,701,653,521. The account of 1,724,000 of these depositors stood at less than \$1,000. Adding to this the deposits of lodges, mutual aid societies, and life insurance companies, it will be found that over 20,000,000 persons—exclusive of the shareholders—are in danger of having their savings reduced one half or more if honest money is abolished."—*Herold (Ind.), Milwaukee.*

Lifting by Shoe-Straps.—"The attempt to raise the price of silver by free coinage reminds one of the man who thought he could lift himself over the fence by his shoe-straps. The experience we had with the Sherman law proves the absurdity of the idea. It is far more likely that free coinage would cause a still greater fall in the price of silver. Every country in the world would unload its silver here. France and Germany would get rid of theirs by pouring it into the United States."—*Volksblatt (Ind. Rep.), Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Platforms and Candidates Compared.—"The Chicago Convention of Fools has placed on its crazy platform not Bland, the master, but youthful Bryan, the pupil. We can not conceive how a weaker nomination could have been made. History tells of many instances where the gods themselves vainly struggled against the stupidity of men, but the idea that the Republican Party with its excellent platform and its faultless, strong candidate could succumb to a Bryan is more than we can conceive. The thing would be impossible even if there was not Republican unity and discipline on the one side, and Democratic want of union on the other. We do not ignore the fact that the desertion of Teller and his friends may cost us a few Western States; but the loss will be doubly made up in the Middle and Eastern States, where the matter really must be decided."—*Westliche Post (Rep.), St. Louis.*

Free Silver an Illusion.—"The rule of capitalism has created three distinct classes: The ever-increasing mass of wage-earners, the capitalists, and the small bourgeois. The latter are 'me-too' capitalists and exploiters of labor. But the competition of the great capitalists is too strong for them, they are deeply in debt and barely earn a subsistence. This great mass of small bourgeois support the silver movement for apparently practical reasons. By 'cheap money' they hope to rid themselves of their debts and to become better able to compete with the great capitalists. This is, of course, an illusion, as experience would show soon enough. But the 'gold'-press can not convince the small bourgeois that he is mistaken, because that press does not dare to tell the truth. We Socialists alone come out boldly with the facts and say to the bourgeois: 'Nothing in the world can save you. You are doomed to destruction and can only hope for resurrection if you unite with the proletariat in Socialism.'"—*Volks Zeitung (Socialist), New York.*

A Separate Democratic Ticket Wanted.—"It is remarkable how ready many Democratic papers are to go over to the McKinley camp. Don't be in a hurry: Wait and see. Won't it be hard to jump back again if the sound-money Democrats put up a ticket of their own? A separate ticket is the only logical thing. The needs of the country require not only that free silver should be knocked on the head, but also a firm stand against robber tariffs, trusts, and monopolies. It is necessary to form a party that will balance the influence of both of the older organizations, who have given themselves over to paternalism and politics of classes and interests only. A party is needed that will take up the work formerly done by the Democratic Party—the protection of the masses against the classes. The time is ripe for a new organization, and the sound-money Democrats are called upon to create it."—*Condensed from Wächter und Anzeiger (Dem.), Cleveland, Ohio.*

"What the Chicago platform demands is neither more or less than State bankruptcy. What the United States did not do even after an exhausting war, the Populistic Democrats mean to do right now in times of peace, namely, to defraud their creditors out of fifty per cent. of their claims. They are not like the honest merchant who is forced by circumstances to come to an arrangement with his creditors. What the Democrats want to do is to swindle—cheat."—*Germania (Rep.), Milwaukee.*

"Free coinage would, no doubt, increase the volume of coin in the country as fast as the mint could turn it out, but the poor devils who now hope for deliverance from their misery and pov-

erty would hardly benefit by free coinage; for money will have to be earned in the future as well as in the past, it will be as little 'free' as the 'free-lunch,' which, after all, must be paid for by the customer. The most important thing for the poor man is that he should be employed steadily at steady wages, but that condition can never be reached with a fluctuating standard."—*Deutscher Correspondent (Dem.), Baltimore.*

"It is a very easy thing to stigmatize as bad men, robbers, and murderers the members of the Chicago convention, but the fact remains that the principles which have been proclaimed by the new Democracy in the Windy City are shared by a large number of citizens in our glorious country. It would be foolish to forget that, besides its silver enthusiasm, the convention has proclaimed the doctrine that labor is alone the creator of wealth."—*Volksblatt (Ind.), Pittsburg, Pa.*

A LONDON VIEW OF THE IMPENDING CAMPAIGN.

THE notion that democracy itself is to be put on trial in the pending campaign in this country on the money question, and an apprehension that our institutions will be unable to stand the test, appear in *The Spectator* of July 4. That paper says, in part:

"Both the great charges against democracy will be brought, on a field which is as visible to the spectators as ever any arena was, to the most severe of all possible tests. The first of those charges is that a multitude is always liable to crazes, that its collective judgment is far below that of its own best men, and that when it has once got an idea in its head it will rush forward regardless of any obstacle or any precipice in its way. There is no room for doubting that the silver men have got an idea in their heads. They think, in spite of all reasoning, that a single country can, if it likes, fix the value of silver in relation to gold by legislation, and that if it does it will greatly ameliorate the position of the poor. They let the bimetalists talk, and often applaud their speeches, because they think that those half-intelligible gentlemen are pleading their cause; but what they mean is what we have said, that a double standard, with silver reckoned as one sixteenth of gold, will benefit the masses of the population. Silver, it is alleged by popular orators, is always the poor man's money. That is a craze simply, for if there is any truth in the bimetalist doctrine, a double standard must benefit all alike, and we shall just see whether it carries a majority away. The vote is by ballot, remember. Even the bankers, upon whom the gold men place such reliance, will not know how their clients have voted, and as for coercion when the people are excited, we simply do not believe in it. The body of voters will vote as they like, and when they have voted we shall know as nearly with certainty as any movement of a multitude allows, whether the masses of the Union, who form at all events the biggest free democracy in the world, can be carried away by an idea.

"The second charge, if put plainly, is that a democracy is never quite honest. It consists in every country, in America quite as much as in any other, of a great number of millions of struggling persons who are all a little careworn, a little fearful of the future, a little tired of the monotony of their toil, a little jealous that the few have so much easier lives than their own. Those millions, the comfortable say, would if they could redistribute the good things of the world, would place all taxation upon property, would repudiate or partially repudiate all debts, would in fact, if they could manage it, transfer some of the comfort they see from the comparatively few above to the comparatively many below. Every Continental gentleman, Liberal or Conservative, holds that this is the permanent popular instinct; a belief of the same kind is the root of what remains of English Toryism, and within the States the whole middle class, as we should call it here, is penetrated with the same distrust. The mob, they say, always wants to repudiate, and but for that divine document, the Constitution of the United States, which forbids legislative interference with contracts, it would satisfy its cravings without any regard whatever to the moral law, which in fact it would secretly pronounce, as so many statesmen do, 'not applicable to politics.' Well, the test of the morality of the West will be a severe one. By one of those flashes of instinct which you sometimes see in

great parties, the gold men have perceived that their best chance lies in an appeal to the moral sense of their opponents, and they are making it diligently. Every politician who speaks on that side dwells on the 'dishonesty' and 'dishonor' involved in a double standard. The bankers are preaching to the silver men instead of coercing them. The best-known clergymen are thundering on the same text, if not in their pulpits, then in the newspapers which they are accustomed to 'run,' or at least to influence. So general, in fact, is the tone that it infects even the silver leaders, and men like Governor Boies, who is spoken of as the possible silver candidate for the Presidency, are so convinced that the electors see the moral issue, that they find it necessary to talk cynically, and declare that after all debts are not sacred, and that the debt of the United States in particular is a burden on the poor. We note, too, in stray Populist speeches which reach us frequent reference to the argument, by whom first circulated we do not know, that if it is not wrong for a decent man to go bankrupt it can not be so very wrong for a decent State—an odd begging of the question which points to a great deal of sharp arguing in the village talking-shops. The moral question, in fact, has been clearly raised, and in the vote we shall see with some clearness if a great democracy is, as is alleged, indifferent to the moral law. If that issue had been suppressed, we might have supposed the voters either deceived or stupid, but it has been brought plainly before them, and they evidently understand. . . .

"It is because everybody is so uncertain, because so many able men are straining their necks in vain in the effort to see into the heart of the crowd, that the election seems to us so unusually interesting. It will give us that rarest of all things, a peep into the real mind of the new sovereign. One half at least of the civilized world has decided within the last thirty years to be governed in the last resort by the will of the multitude, yet no one clearly knows, or even thinks he knows, what the multitude is like. Is it, for example, ruled as the majority of its individual components are still ruled, by some kind of a sleepy conscience? Is it governed mainly by self-interest, and anxious before all things to secure to itself some visible advantage? Is it fickle beyond measure, or persistent beyond reason, inclined to embrace everything new, or disinclined whenever it has arrived at a conviction to part with it even at the bidding of the facts? The whole future of civilization, perhaps the whole future of man, depends upon the answer to those three questions, and the wiser a man is the more timidly he shrinks back from giving a definite reply. There is something, he will say, in the multitude which he has never understood, which is 'incalculable' or outside the limits of any argument from induction."

To Make the Vice-Presidency Attractive.—Would the right of debate on the floor of the Senate, together with a vote on all questions, or at least in case there be a tie, make the Vice-Presidency more of an office consistent with Presidential abilities? Such a change is what is needed to make the office attractive, according to Linton Satterthwait, in *The American Magazine of Civics* for July. The writer says: "The first thing, then, to do, is to relieve the Vice-President of his duties as presiding officer of the Senate and to permit that body to choose from among its own members some one specially qualified to preside over its deliberations. The Vice-President would still have a casting vote when the Senate should be evenly divided, and this casting vote which he now possesses is the key to the solution of our difficulty. In so far as he casts this vote he is a member of the Senate as a Senator-at-Large, representing the entire country. If, on rare occasions, he may properly act as Senator for the whole country, why not let him do so at all times? If, however, it should be objected that this would be giving some one State, practically, three Senators all the time instead of occasionally only, as now, and would, in consequence, be objected to as destroying the existing equilibrium between the States in the Senate, then let him have only an occasional casting vote as now, but give to him full rights on the floor with the freedom of debate and all the rights of a member excepting the right to vote when there should not be a tie. This change would, at once, lift the office into a position of real dignity and influence. The incumbent would hold a sort of primacy on the floor of the Senate. Like the Prime Minister of England, he would, in no mean degree, speak for the country. When public measures should be under discussion, it would be expected of him that he would speak, and the country would listen to the man who might at any moment become President."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE COUNTRY'S RELATED TO HIM.

HE has cousins
By the dozens—
Bryan!
Uncles—aunties,
In all shanties,
Bryan!
Telegrams of family joy—
Bryan!
"Knew him when he was a boy"—
Bryan!
"Always said that he would win"—
Bryan!
("Don't forget us when you're in,
Bryan!")

STEADY!

SILVER sun is shinin' bright—
Steady now, believers!
Out o' darkness into light—
Steady now, believers!
Climb the hill an' keep yer hold—
Steady now, believers!
Trample on the cross o' gold—
Steady now, believers!
Loud the ringin' chorus swells—
Steady now, believers!
Hear the music o' the bells—
Steady now, believers!
See the Wall-street banners furled—
Steady now, believers!
See the people win the world—
Steady now, believers!

—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

CALL Bryan a Populist? Why, he has not a whisker on his face.—*The Journal, New York.*

IT will be William the Conqueror in November anyway, whatever happens.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

IT is at this season of the year that little men write open letters to big men, for other men to read.—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

AS we understand it, Candidate Bryan's wild Nebraska war-cry is: Vox Populist, vox Dei.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON is to take the stump for McKinley. Who says that Indiana is a doubtful State?—*The Recorder, New York.*

A COMPARISON of the much-used political adjective is: Positive Altgeld; comparative, Populist; superlative, Most.—*The Herald, Boston.*

REPUBLICAN Tariff Plank to Money Issue: "Stop crowding. Can't you see I am here; and I am older than you! Where are your manners?"—*The News, Indianapolis.*

A GENTLEMAN was explaining the 16 to 1 question to an old South Carolina dandy and told him it meant \$16 for the white man and \$1 for the negro. The old negro said: "Well, dat's better dan it's bin; I'll hatter vote for 'Tillman.'"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

NOT over twenty years ago some teacher told Bryan to be a good little boy and he would be President some day; and the teacher knew then he was lying.—*The Eagle, Wichita, Kan.*

JUST why the goldites should require a month to consult their constituents when the stock exchange meets six days in the week is something that the general public does not understand.—*The News, Detroit.*

A GREAT many people seem to be dissatisfied with their own politics. Some Democrats are turning Republicans, and Republicans are becoming Democrats. Temperance men are turning Populists, and Populists are going crazy, having no other place to go to.—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*



HON. BEN TILLMAN'S FAMOUS ENTRY WAS ONE OF THE CONSPICUOUS FEATURES.

—*The Journal, Chicago.*

PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S statement, that his only guide and authority in the recent difficulties through which he has come with such remarkable success was the Bible, will perhaps have the happy effect of turning the attention of less successful diplomats the world over to the closer study of that book.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

LETTERS AND ART.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF DR. HOLMES.

LESLIE STEPHENS, the genial English critic, uses the new "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes" as the text for a very appreciative review of the Autocrat's life and work. He begins by deploring the scantiness of material, in the shape of personal letters, which the compiler had to work with, which scantiness was due to the dislike Holmes entertained for letter-writing. "Few popular authors," says Mr. Stephens (*The National Review*, July), "have had a narrower escape from obscurity," referring to the fact that Holmes was nearly fifty when the first of the Autocrat series which really made him famous was published. He would have been remembered in certain circles, but "had it not been for the judicious impulse given by his friend Lowell, which induced him to make his appearance as the Autocrat, his reputation would have resembled that of Wolfe of 'not a drum was beat' celebrity."

Of "Elsie Venner," Mr. Stephens writes that the book makes him read it, but never satisfies him:

"So much is suggested that one wants a more complete achievement. The fact is simply, I suppose, that Holmes had not the essential quality of the inspired novelist. He did not get fairly absorbed in his story and feel as tho he were watching, instead of contriving, the development of a situation."

Holmes as a converser reminds Mr. Stephens, by the law of contrast, of Dr. Johnson:

"Johnson went into conversation like a gladiator into the arena; and if Holmes could have met him the pair would have been like a Spanish bull encountered by a dexterous picador. Holmes would have been over his head and behind his back, and stabbing him on the flank with all manner of ingenious analogies, and with squibs and crackers of fancy instead of meeting the massive charge face to face. To invent an imaginary conversation between the two is altogether beyond my powers, and I can only hope that it is taking place somewhere in Elysium."

The most obvious parallel to Holmes, we are told, was Charles Lamb; but the former's logical tendency and his consequent love of clearness and common sense distinguished him markedly from Lamb. "Holmes may play with an extravagance, but he is anxious always to show that he sees its extravagance." He was an adept in the use of ridicule, but had not a touch of the satirist about him. "He can denounce bigotry, but he always prefers to point out that the bigot in theory may be the kindest of men in practise."

Holmes's "special peculiarity" is "that the childish buoyancy remains almost to the end, unbroken and irrepressible." Of this trait of his character Mr. Stephens speaks as follows:

"Holmes's boyishness means the actual possession of such qualities as are attributed to boys—rashly sometimes—by loving mothers; the perfect simplicity, the confiding trustfulness of a nature which has not been soured into cynicism, and the confident assumption that their own happiness implies the general goodness of all their fellow creatures. Holmes's early revolt against Calvinism had left to him, as I have said, the belief that a Calvinist was a really good man with an offensive dogma floating on the surface of his mind. His heretical outbursts may be taken in good part by the judicious, because they remind even the orthodox not so much of the assaults of a determined enemy as of the naïve irreverence of a child who expresses in pure simplicity his view of some accepted dogma. He may have hit upon a really grave objection, but it implies no personal antipathies. This, as it requires no wizard to say, is the secret of the method by which Holmes unlocked the doors of so many hearts. The tenderness and simplicity combined were irresistible passports to admittance; even his logic appeared in the form of a dazzling display of wit; and the pathos touches us because it is presented without the slightest tinge of affectation. Nobody can be at

once more feeling and more free from sentimentalism. His compliments, always delicately turned and sometimes exquisite, often remind me of Boswell's portrait of Garrick 'playing round' Johnson with a 'fond vivacity' and looking up in his face with a lively archness, till the old gentleman was warmed into 'gentle complacency.' If Garrick was presumably a better actor, he could not have been more dexterous in administering praise. But I need not try to expound what every one perceives who has read his poems, such especially as the famous 'Last Leaf' and 'Dorothy Q.' and the 'Chambered Nautilus.' The last of these, I humbly confess, does not quite touch me as it should, because it seems too ingenious. Like Blanco White's famous sonnet, it rather tempts me, at least, to think what reply I could make to the argument. But the 'Last Leaf' might be made into the text of all that I wish to say. The exquisite pathos of the verse about the mossy marbles linked to the fun of the irresistible tho sinful 'grin' is the typical instance of Holmes's special combination of qualities. He is one of the writers who is destined to live long—longer, it may be, than some of greater intellectual force and higher imagination, because he succeeds so admirably in flavoring the milk of human kindness with an element which is not acid and yet gets rid of the mawkishness which sometimes makes good morality terribly insipid."

KEYNOTE OF BURNS'S CHARACTER.

THE anniversary, July 21, of the death of Robert Burns has called forth a great deal of Burns literature during the last few weeks. But little has been said that is either new or particularly impressive. We republish the following from a sketch in *The Independent* by Mrs. C. H. Rennelson, because, chiefly, of the quotations which she brings together:

"It is this very passionate fervor which is the source of his [Burns's] power and influence for good as well as evil. He could do nothing with half his heart. His power of will was weak, and he often bemoans his want of a true aim in life. He had a deep religious feeling, but not enough religion to guide his life. In spite of the unlovely side of the religion with which he was surrounded, and against which he waged such bitter warfare, he saw, even in his own home, enough that was true. He knew the right and did not follow it. He knew he had a great gift confided to him—the 'light from Heaven'—and did not make the best of it. False lights and the mists of earth, alas! often obscured the vision in his soul. And it was this divided aim and restless heart which made his life so sad and full of remorse. He says:

"I lie so miserably open to the inroads and incursions of a mischievous, light-armed, well-mounted banditti under the banners of imagination, whim, caprice, and passion; and the heavy-armed regulars of wisdom, prudence, and forethought move so very, very slow, that I am, alas! in a state of perpetual warfare and frequent defeat."

"The keynote of Burns's character was pride. He boasted of it, and wished to be stretched at full length in his grave that he might occupy every inch of earth to which he was entitled. Scotland and the world have been accused of neglecting Burns; but it is difficult to know how he could have been helped, what position would have suited him, and strengthened the good in him. His pride was so great he would not accept what seemed a favor from any one—even remuneration for his songs. In 1795 the editor of a London newspaper of high literary character proposed that he should furnish once a week an article for its poetical department, and receive fifty-two guineas a year—almost as much as he received in the Excise. This his pride refused. As we know, he was furnishing all this time his beautiful lyrics to Johnson's *Museum*, and his songs to Thomson, and refusing all recompense. Carlyle calls this patriotic feeling.

"Perhaps of all his critics, Hawthorne gives the highest rank to Burns. In describing his humble birthplace, he says:

"In that humble nook of all places in the world Providence was pleased to deposit the germ of the richest human life which mankind then had within its circumference."

"With half of his soul in Germany, Carlyle's view is not so wide. He says:

"You would think it strange if I called Burns the most gifted British soul we had in all that century of his, and yet I believe the day is coming when there will be little danger in saying so. . . . His writings, all that he did under such obstructions, are only a poor fragment of him."

"The poet Bloomfield, whom his friends compared to Burns, writes:

"Remember Burns has been the watchword of my friends. I do remember Burns, but I am not Burns; neither have I his fire to quench, nor his passions to control. Where, then, is my merit if I make a peaceful voyage on a smooth sea, and with no mutiny on board?"

"Burns could not be a priest of God, because he could not be king over himself. Here is one of his confessions:

"I have this morning been taking a peep through the dark postern of time long elapsed. 'Twas a rueful prospect. What a tissue of thoughtlessness, weakness, and folly! My life reminded me of a ruined temple. What strength, what proportion in some parts, what unsightly gaps in others! I kneeled down before the Father of Mercies and said: 'Father I have sinned and am no more worthy to be called thy son.' I arose eased and strengthened."

"When only thirty-seven, his pulses' maddening play was still, and the floodgates of life opened into Eternity."

A FRENCH PICTURE OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

IN a review of the recently published letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the *Revue de Paris*, Mary James Darmestetter, after a long and appreciative notice of the life of the Italo-English poet and artist, closes with a brief but vivid sketch of his poet-sister, Christina, which we translate, as follows:

"I wish to add to this tragic portrait what the painters of former times called a *prédelle*. A *prédelle* was a little picture hung below a larger canvas to serve as its complement. It is the moral after the fable. The life of Rossetti has the more need of such a pendant, in that it leads to discouragement, even to cruel doubt. Determinism here wanders over the abyss; we ask ourselves whether a man, disordered by genius, devoted before his birth by heredity to the worst form of nervous suffering, could possibly bear up against inner trouble.

"But Rossetti had a sister—little known in France, but in England almost as celebrated as he. No one ever had the gift of poesy—considered as a simple gift of voice and temperament—in a more absolute, a more innate manner than this woman. Her crystalline lines have a pure and far-off sound, like the chimes of a church in the Holy Land; her stanzas have the transparence of the cold rose-color of a pale April dawn. In reading her, one thinks unceasingly of that word *áyvá* [agna]—pure, chaste, innocent, that Alcæus applied so strangely to the poetess of Lesbos. But nothing resembles the burning strophes of Sappho less than the verses of Christina Rossetti. They are truly the lines of a religious devotee; but of a religious devotee who has made her profession late in life, who has known human love, with the anguish of a sacrificial sentiment that has wished to love, that has wished to abase itself to earth, but has raised itself again by an effort of renunciation.

"She has suffered, like her brother, whose exclusive and excessive traits of character she shares, together with his faculty of analysis and his gift of introspection. She never knew what it is to be well or even nearly well. Predisposed to phthisis, she passed from a youth of suffering to a maturity harassed by the cruellest of nervous affections; a serious disease of the eyes confined her to her bed for three years. She lay down beautiful; when she rose the prominence of the ocular globes that characterizes the so-called Basedow's disease had removed all vestiges of her beauty. The servant of God knew how to smile at her image in the glass, as later she smiled in the torturing clutches of the cancer that killed her.

"Nevertheless, whoever has come into contact, near or distant, with this exquisite poetess, remembers, as something yet more beautiful and higher than her priceless talent, this soul of Christina Rossetti, living, with unquenchable youth, fresh and rare, in suffering and amid care. Has not Milton said that the true poet can be told by the fact that his life is his best poem? These noble words, so frequently falsified by the caprice of genius, remain true for Christina. Idealist in life as in art, she knew how to choose that which remains fast; she knew how to make herself indifferent to the seductions as to the terrors of what went on around her. Her eyes fixed on a star, she accomplished her pilgrimage without taking note either of pleasure or of pain. And her pure song is but the subtle echo of the triumph of the soul."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POKING FUN AT ZOLA'S INTERJECTIONS.

THERE was a time when all literary Frenchmen bowed down to Zola, but the falling out between him and the younger literary set in Paris has changed all this, and now there are writers who are ready even to poke fun at him. This feeling is doubtless responsible for the following editorial note which we translate from *L'Illustration Européenne* (Paris, June 21):

"M. Zola, perpetual candidate for the *Académie Française*, is burning with the interjection 'ah' of an ardent love.

"Examples: these opening phrases, gleaned at haphazard from his new book [Rome]:

"Ah! this Appian Way, this ancient queen of roads . . .

"Ah! these catacombs of the early Christians, these asylums of the primitive faith.

"Ah! this pompous avenue of death in the open country . . .

"Ah! these tombs in the flat country . . .

"Ah! these tombs of the popes at St. Peter's . . .

"Ah! this ruin of a river, as dead as the famous ruins . . .

"Ah! this dead river! what a low voice it has . . .

"Ah! these many-colored marbles . . .

"Ah! this immense museum, composed of endless halls . . .

"Ah! this work of Michael Angelo.

"Ah! Botticelli, Botticelli. . . Ah! Botticelli's mouths. . .

Ah! Botticelli's eyes . . .

"Ah! the Villa Mattéi on the Celian Hill.

"Ah! this colossal, sumptuous, and mortal dwelling . . .

"Ah! this Trascati, on its verdant rampart . . .

"Ah! this Némi, what an ineffaceable memory. . . ."

"All these 'Ah's' relate to the topography, to that part of his work where M. Zola has availed himself of the services of a guide-book; he makes use also abundantly of the same interjection when he sums up for the benefit of his readers the mementos of his bachelor's degree in history:

"Ah! these Cæsars! ah! this omnipotence of Augustus! . . .

ah! these popes! . . . ah! this pope! . . . Ah! these Dominicans! . . . Ah! these Franciscans! . . . ah! these Jesuits! . . ."

"Decidedly, M. Zola's 'Ah's' are *ah! trop cités*,* as Figaro would say, if it had not resolved not to cultivate the pun any more on the rich parterres of the author of 'Pot Bouille.'—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Munkacsy's New Picture.—Altho Munkacsy is, in America, the best-known of Hungarian painters, yet the cultured Hungarians themselves, according to Lilian Whiting, regard Buncsurs and Horvics as their greatest artists. The same writer (*Chicago Inter Ocean*) describes a new painting by Munkacsy now on exhibition in Budapest, as follows: "The picture shows the balcony of the Synhedrion at Jerusalem. Pilate is standing by one of the pillars in a forcible attitude. The vast surging crowd look up from below; they are seventy-three figures whose individuality is so differentiated as to render them strangely realistic. The fainting form of Magdalene makes one to almost hear the cry, 'Crucify Him,' go up from the rough mob. In the center of the balcony stands the Christ—the crown of thorns on His head, and the red velvet cloak, thrown back from His shoulders, accentuates with its color the sculptured beauty of the pale, serene, uplifted face, with its passionate intensity of faith. The picture is a great one and will hold its artistic immortality."

THE death of Anson D. F. Randolph was announced week before last. He was seventy-six years old, and entered the publishing business at the age of thirty. Besides his distinction as the Nestor of publishers, which he has been dubbed for years, he was something of a poet and had published several volumes of his verse.

IN an article on the late Lord Leighton, of the Royal Academy of England, James Ward says that he asked him one day what he considered the greatest work, as a painting, in the world. Lord Leighton replied without hesitation: "The Madonna di San Sisto, by Raphael, in the Dresden Gallery," adding that "for grandeur of subject, virility, and simplicity in the composition and color, and, above all, for the poetic tenderness and grace that pervade the whole work, he knew of nothing as a work of art that came within measurable distance of it."

* An untranslatable pun. Literally "Ah's too often quoted." But the three words have the same pronunciation as the word *atrocités* (atrocities).

NIETZSCHE'S "MASTERPIECE."

THE second volume of the authorized translation of Nietzsche's works—second in issue, but eighth in order—will create a controversy far more "hot and instant" than the first. "Thus Spake Zarathustra," is not merely its author's masterpiece, it is the Nietzschean's Bible; and Zarathustra, the imaginary personage whose sayings and doings the book record, is at once the Isaiah and the Messiah of the new paganism.

Nietzsche is a sort of brilliant realization of Carlyle's "professor of things in general"—brilliant, militant, and moved forever by his master-axiom: Whatever is, is wrong—especially in ethics and religion. This book assaults all known religions—except, perhaps, the Positivist, of which, in some way, it is a sort of transcendental development. It attacks Christian ethics root and branch, and pours scorn and denunciation upon all that civilization most cherishes as good and true. It openly advocates suicide as the best riddance of superfluous population—the proper means of the "much-too-many" to relieve them of the world and the world of them! It discloses a view of woman which is probably unmatched in its primordial brutality; and it denounces the idea of the state—the "new idol"—as fiercely as of old the apostles of liberty denounced the tyrannies of kings. It scoffs at scholars and culture, and laughs with bitter scorn at churches and priests. It is a plea—a powerful and eloquent plea—for the fullest freedom, healthiness, saneness, and innocence of living and it is full of the frankest, paganist joy of living, of dancing and laughter. "The Spirit of Gravity," in short, is Zarathustra's devil!

In form the work is a masterly adaptation from the sacred books of the East, including the prophetic portions of the Old Testament; but its matter is a quite novel mosaic of old and new ideas. Ancient facts and new theories; the most antediluvian conservatism and the queerest new flowers from the Nietzschean thought-garden are expressed in the most singular medium of mingled rhapsody and satire, pathos and irony.

The Nietzschean devil being the "Spirit of Gravity," what of the Nietzschean God? Thus speaks Zarathustra:

"If there were gods, how could I bear to be no God. Consequently there are no gods." . . . *God being dead!* . . . *I teach you beyond-man.* Man is something that shall be surpassed. What have ye done to surpass him?

"All beings hitherto have created something beyond themselves; and are ye going to be the ebb of this great tide and rather revert to the animal than surpass man?"

"What with man is the ape? A joke or a sore shame? Man shall be the same for beyond-man, a joke or a sore shame."

"Ye have made your way from worm to man, and much within you is still worm. Once ye were apes, even now man is ape in a higher degree than any ape."

"He who is the wisest among you is but a discord and hybrid of plant and ghost. But do I order you to become ghosts or plants?"

"Behold, I teach you beyond-man!"

"Beyond-man is the significance of earth. Your will shall say: beyond-man shall be the significance of earth."

"I conjure you, my brethren, *remain faithful to earth*, and do not believe those who speak unto you of superterrestrial hopes! Poisoners they are whether they know it or not."

"Despisers of life they are, decaying and themselves poisoned, of whom earth is weary; begone with them!"

Perhaps this passage gives as clearly and fully as any mere passage can the gist of the new teaching. Beyond-man, however, has no "beyond-woman" to solace him. Here is the Nietzschean philosophy of woman:

"Why stealest thou so timidly through the dawn, Zarathustra, and what hidest thou so carefully under thy mantle?"

"Is it a treasure that thou hast been given, or a child born unto thee? Or dost thou now go thyself in the ways of the thieves, thou friend of evil?"

"Verily, my brother!" said Zarathustra, "it is a treasure that I have been given; a little truth it is I carry."

"But it is unruly like a little child; and if I hold not its mouth, it bawleth as loud as it can."

"When I went on my way alone at the hour of sunset this day, I met an old woman who thus spake unto my soul:

"Much hath Zarathustra said unto us women, but never hath he spoken to us of woman."

"And I answered her: 'Of woman one must speak unto men only.'

"Speak also unto me of woman," she said; 'I am old enough to forget it at once.'

"And I assenting thus spoke unto the old little woman:

"Everything in woman is a riddle, and everything in woman hath one answer: its name is child-bearing."

"Man is for woman a means; the end is always the child. But what is woman for man?"

"Two things are wanted by the true man: danger and play. Therefore he seeketh woman as the most dangerous toy."

"Man shall be educated for war, and woman for the recreation of the warrior. Everything else is folly."

"Over-sweet fruits—the warrior liketh not. Therefore he liketh woman; bitter is even the sweetest woman."

"Woman understandeth children better than man doth; but man is more childlike than woman."

"In the true man a child is hidden that seeketh to play. Up, ye women, reveal the child in man!"

"Let woman be a toy pure and delicate like a jewel, illuminated by the virtues of a world which hath not yet come."

"Let a ray of starlight shine in your love! Let your hope be called: 'Would that I might give birth to beyond-man!'"

"Let bravery be in your love! With your love ye shall attack him who inspireth you with awe."

"Let your honor be in your love! Little else doth woman understand of honor. But let it be your honor ever to love more than ye are loved, and never to be the second."

"Let man fear woman when she loveth: then she sacrificeth anything, and nothing else hath value for her."

"Let man fear woman when she hateth; for in the heart of their heart, man is only evil, but woman is base."

"Whom doth woman hate the most? Thus spake the iron unto the lodestone: 'I hate thee most because thou attractest, but art not strong enough to draw unto thee.'"

"Man's happiness is: 'I will.' Woman's happiness is: 'He will.'"

"Behold, this moment the world hath become perfect!" thus thinketh every woman, when she obeyeth from sheer love."

"And woman must obey and find a depth for her surface. Surface is woman's mood, a foam driven to and fro over a shallow water."

"But man's mood is deep, his stream roareth in underground caves; woman divineth his power, but understandeth it not."

"Then the little old woman answered me: 'Many fine things hath Zarathustra said, and especially for those who are young enough.'"

"Strange it is, that Zarathustra little knoweth woman, and yet is right regarding them! Is that because with woman nothing is impossible?"

"And now take as my thanks a little truth. For I am old enough for that."

"Wrap it up and keep its mouth shut, or it will bawl as loud as it can, that little truth."

"Give me, woman, thy little truth," I said, and thus spake the little old woman:

"Thou goest to women? Remember thy whip!"

And here, in part, is the Nietzschean view of marriage:

"Marriage: thus I call the will of two to create that one which is more than they who created it. I call marriage reverence unto each other as unto those who will such a will."

"Let this be the significance and the truth of thy marriage. But that which the much-too-many call marriage, those superfluous—alas, what call I that?"

"Alas! that soul's poverty of two! Alas! that soul's dirt of two! Alas! that miserable case of two! . . ."

"Marriage they call that; and they say marriage is made in heaven."

"Well, I like it not, that heaven of the superfluous! Nay, I like them not, those animals caught in heavenly nets!

"Far from me also be the God who cometh halting to bless what He did not join together.

"Laugh not at such marriages! What child hath not reason to weep over its parents?

"Worthy and ripe for the significance of earth appeared this man unto me, but when I saw his wife, earth seemed unto me a madhouse.

"Yea, I wish the earth would tremble in convulsions whenever a saint and a goose couple.

"This one went out for truths like a hero and at last he secured a little dressed-up lie. He calleth it his marriage.

"That one was reserved in intercourse and chose fastidiously. But suddenly he forever spoiled his companion; he calleth this his marriage.

"A third one looked for a servant with an angel's virtues. But suddenly he became the servant of a woman, and now it would be well if in consequence he became an angel."

It is perhaps not merely an accident that this diatribe is followed by the speech "On Free Death" wherein suicide is openly advocated. "Many," saith Zarathustra, "die too late, and some die too early." "Die at the right time!" is his advice to "the superfluous."

One day Zarathustra made a sign unto his disciples and spake unto them in these words:

"Here are priests. And tho they are mine enemies, pass them quietly with sleeping sword. Among them also there are heroes. . . . I am sorry for these priests. . . . He whom they called Savior put them into fetters: Into the fetters of false values and illusory words! Oh, that some one would save them from their Savior! . . . Verily, even their saviors have not come from freedom and the seventh heaven of freedom! Verily, they themselves have never walked on the carpets of knowledge. . . . In their pity their mind was drowned, and when they swelled, and swelled over from pity, at the surface there always swam a great folly. Eagerly and with much crying they drove their flock over their wooden bridge, as if there were only a single bridge into the future! Verily, those herdsmen also were of the sheep!"

This reference to pity strikes an oft-repeated note in Zarathustra's music. In this new cult of beyond-man pity has no place—it is too human! "One must keep fast one's heart," saith he in another speech:

"For if one letteth it go, soon the head runneth away! Alas! where in the world have greater follies happened than with the pitiful? And what in the world hath done more harm than the follies of the pitiful? Wo unto all loving ones who do not possess an elevation which is above this pity! . . . Beware of pity; a heavy cloud will one day come from it for men. Verily, I understand about weather-forecasts!"

Again: "All great love is lifted above all its pity, for it seeketh to create what it loveth!" And again, at the end, when the old fortune-teller tries to seduce him to his "last sin"—that sin is "Pity: pity for the higher man!" "Up!" cries Zarathustra. "Up! That hath had its time! My wo and my pity, what matter? Do I seek for happiness? I seek for my work!" Which shows (and it might be capped with many another extract) that if the spirit of the book is iconoclastic in the highest possible degree, it is also virile and stimulating.

Like all Nietzsche's writings the work is distinguished by many striking sayings, vivid images, and much beautiful and poignant phraseology. Consider these instances, taken at random:

"Sleeping is no small art; for that purpose one needeth firstly to keep awake all day."

"There is more reason in thy body than in thy best wisdom."

"His highest moment was when he judged himself."

"In the mountains the shortest way is from summit to summit; but for that thou needest long legs."

"I could believe only in a God who would know how to dance."

"When I reach the summit I always find myself alone."

"By my love and hope I conjure thee; throw not away the hero in thy soul! Keep holy thy highest hope!"

"There are the consumptives of soul."

"I and me are always too eager in a conversation; how could it be borne if there were not a friend?"

"There are so many great thoughts which are no better than bellows; they inflate things and then make them emptier than ever."

"Half-open doors ye are at which gravediggers wait."

"The stupidity of the good is unfathomable."

CONCERNING UNTRAINED WRITERS.

THERE seems to be concerted effort on the part of older and experienced authorial heads to advise young and irreverent writers of the true dignity, importance, rights, and perils of authorship, and to dissuade lame, halt, and blind beginners from trying to join the procession of elect immortals. Somewhat in line with a part of another article appearing in these columns are the following observations by Mr. C. D. Warner in the July *Harper's*:

"The temptations to write in these days are very many. Paper is wonderfully cheap. Facilities for publication were never so great. An immense capital is invested in the publication business, which must be kept active. Magazines, newspapers, occasional sheets of all degrees of extravagance in matter and of eccentricity in appearance, multiply every day. Sheets fall from the presses and are blown about like snowflakes for number. And the presses must be kept going. They are hungry dragons calling always for food. What wonder if the supply is equal to the demand, when the demand is not for quality but for quantity, or, what is influential with the writers, that the demand seems to be for quantity! Under this pressure writing is become a business, a trade. There would be less objection to consider it a trade if those proposing to enter it felt the necessity of fitting themselves for it as they would do for any other trade. But they do not. The witness of this is the number who are daily preparing manuscripts of all sorts without knowing the rudiments of the art. This is a reading public, never was another like it, and it is strange, that among the many who read, so few know the use of the simplest tools of literary composition. It would be a revelation to those who regard editors as non-encouragers of young talent if they could see the manuscripts offered to editors and publishers. They are often ungrammatical, the words are not correctly spelled, they exhibit total ignorance of the rules of composition, and commonly they convey commonplace thoughts in a vulgar style. And the senders of them think that they are rejected on account of some personal whim of the editor. There is an impression that there is a royal and easy road to authorship, tho there be none to learning. It is sometimes admitted by those intending authorship that they do not know what to write about, and they ask advice as to what they had better read in order to enable them to enter the writing-market. That they are void of all capacity to write well does not occur to them, or that the production of anything worthy the name of literature requires a special gift and a hard apprenticeship.

"Are there not natural writers as well as natural bone-setters? Yes, probably, tho both flourish best in an uncultivated community. The mistake is not in being born with a literary or with a scientific gift, but in relying upon that without serious and painstaking cultivation of that gift. The United States to-day must present a singular spectacle to a supervising angel who is familiar with the literary development and production of the past. Probably in a like area was never so much writing done for publication, and probably never so little that in proportion to the mass could on any standard of criticism be accepted as a contribution to the literature of the world. This is due to the general misapprehension that everybody ought to try to write—the school-girl who is fond of sentimental poetry, the lad who has read about the prices that authors receive, the society woman who has become weary of the inanity of her set, the man who has failed in everything he has undertaken and has a distaste for manual labor. The truth is that everybody ought to try to know something, or learn to enjoy literature, to take into his life the great ideas of all time, and to keep silent for a number of years to come. What is wanted in this country, in this era of its development, is not writers, but discriminating readers."

Did Scott Write the Waverley Novels?—At a public dinner in Edinburgh, February 23, 1827, Sir Walter Scott announced that he was the sole author of the Waverley novels. This would seem sufficient to take the subject out of the realm of controversy; but unfortunately the witness contradicts himself, as we have now brought to light a letter written by Sir Walter four years before (August 3, 1823) in which he explicitly denies his authorship of the novels. The letter, which is published by *The Home Journal*, New York, is in the possession of Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James church, of this city. It was written to Dr. Warren's father, Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and reads as follows:

"Sir:—I am favored with your letter of the twenty-sixth, which some business prevented my sooner replying to. I am not the author of those novels which the world chooses to ascribe to me, and am therefore unworthy of the praises due to that individual, whoever he may prove to be. It is needless, therefore, to add that I can not be useful to you in the way you propose; indeed, if you will take my advice, you will seek no other person's judgment or countenance, in the project of publishing which you entertain, than that of an intelligent bookseller who is in a good line in the trade. Altho no great readers, unpretending to particular taste, those gentlemen whose profession it is to cater for the public acquire much more accurate knowledge of what will give satisfaction to the general readers than can be obtained by a man of letters in his closet. They have also ready access to good judges, and their own interest presumptively commands them to give as much encouragement as possible to genius, or anything approaching it. Excuse these hints from one who has had some experience, and believe me, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"WALTER SCOTT.

"ABBOTSFORD, 3 August."

Mrs. Stowe's Service to Novelists.—Comment is made on the work performed by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in breaking down the prejudice against novel-reading. The novel was, prior to the day of Uncle Tom, pretty generally tabooed by religious people. "Uncle Tom," says *The Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester) broke the spell. "To be sure it was with many profound explanations that they read it. They saved their consciences with the reflection or the fiction that it was 'founded on facts.' They impressed upon the minds of their friends the moral and religious features of the work. But they read it with delight, the more eagerly doubtless because they had rigidly starved themselves by abstaining from all literary diet of an imaginative character. Clergymen, deacons, devout women, every class of religious minds, ravenously devoured that story. To be sure they had previously read that beautiful narrative about the 'Prodigal Son;' but that was a parable. They had read 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but that was an allegory. A novel, pure and simple, was ranked with theater attendance, dancing, and card-playing. It was always spoken of by the pious in that connection. But 'Uncle Tom' broke the spell. From that day to this novel-reading has been one of the delights even of evangelical circles. Every large private library contains stacks of fiction. A large proportion of the books in the Sunday-school libraries of our day is composed of novels. The popularity of Dickens, Thackeray, Reade, Collins, Victor Hugo, and other famous writers of fiction gave an impetus to the passion for that class of literature. Those writers never knew, perhaps, how greatly they were indebted for their great army of readers to Mrs. Stowe for breaking the ice in thousands of homes that had frozen out every work of fiction before her extraordinary production appeared."

HOW THE POPULAR HAROLD FREDERIC WORKS.

HAROLD FREDERIC, the American novelist whose purely American stories first won fame for him in England, has recently told a writer for *The Sketch* something about his method of work. One striking thing about Mr. Frederic is, that while he writes his American stories in England, he keeps in the most intimate touch with the life he describes. When asked, what about the farm life described in "Seth's Brother's Wife," he answered:

"Bless you, man! I was brought up on or near a farm. I

spent my boyhood in getting out of bed at five in the morning to look after the cattle, and until I was fourteen I drove a milk-wagon as a 'side issue' in my agricultural duties. For one of my stories I read company law and that sort of thing, under the instruction of a well-known lawyer of my acquaintance. For 'In the Valley,' which, as you know, deals with American life during the colonial period, I made eleven years' study of the domestic and political history of that time, the records, the 'costumes and properties.' Besides, I was born and reared in the New York valley that I wrote about. The idea of the story, and the spirit of it, soaked in my mind eleven years before I wrote the first chapter."

When asked to what extent he planned his books before he wrote them, Mr Frederic said:

"In one sense, hardly at all. I seek only to know my people through and through. They make the story 'off their own bat' once they have been started. But you must really know them first. I am now writing a novel ['The Damnation of Theron Ware,' since published, and recently digested in these columns] the people of which I have been carrying about with me, night and day, for fully five years. After I had got them grouped together in my mind, I set myself the task of knowing everything they knew. As four of them happened to be specialists in different professions, the task has been tremendous. For instance, one of them is a biologist, who, among many other things, is experimenting on Lubbock's and Darwin's lines. Altho these pursuits are merely mentioned, I have got up masses of stuff on bees and the cross-fertilization of plants. I have had to teach myself all the details of a Methodist minister's work, obligations, and daily routine, and all the machinery of his church. Another character is a priest, who is a good deal more of a pagan than a simple-minded Christian. He loves luxury and learning. I have studied the arts he loves as well as his theology; I have waded in Assyriology and Schopenhauer; pored over palimpsests and pottery, and, in order to write understandingly about a musician, who figures in the story, I have bored a professional friend to death getting technical musical stuff from him. I don't say this is the right way to build novels; only it is my way."

The following dialog then took place:

"In the name of patience, when do you think out your story?"

"It shapes itself as I go along. Then I write an elaborate sketch of what is just before me, chapter by chapter, noting down the incidents, leading bits of conversation, descriptions of characters and localities, straight up to the finish. This plan makes a little volume of itself."

"And then?"

"Then the book writes itself; and, when it's finished, I'm sorry. The pleasure of a novelist's life is living with his characters. When the book is done, that pleasure, or the greater part of it, ceases. Then the people go out into the world, and he loses sight of them, and has to begin all over again and create a new set of friends."

NOTES.

The Critic, in reviewing Joaquin Miller's new volume of poetry, "Songs of the Soul," predicts that it "will surely bring about a Miller renaissance."

MME. TOLSTOI holds a diploma from the University of Moscow, in spite of the fact that she was married at the age of seventeen, and she is said to be quite as learned as her husband.

"WHEN does Mme. Melba purpose to fill us with joy," asks *The Pall Mall Gazette*, "by learning a new part? In the continent of music, where there are a thousand kingdoms to conquer, such a singer as she should not be content with a few paltry principalities."

THE Chicago correspondent of *The Musical Courier* says that the musical portion of the public who heard William J. Bryan, the Presidential candidate, speak at the convention, claim that in him a singer of extraordinary power is lost to the world; that with his voice and his magnetism he would have made an ideal artist.

A PASSAGE in William Eleroy Curtis's new book on "Venezuela," in which he describes a descent on La Guayra and on Caracas by Sir Francis Drake, forms the basis of an article on "How History is written in America," in Macmillan's for July. According to the article, there is not a vestige of truth in the story, as Sir Francis was never at Caracas and there is no evidence whatever that he was ever at La Guayra.

GO away from home to get the news! One of the best newspapers of Paris informs us that Yankee Doodle, one of the national hymns of America, dates from the day following the emancipation of the negroes by Lincoln and in each stanza the name of the liberator is repeated. It is also the national song of the negroes of America. Probably John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and Yankee Doodle are all mixed together in this Parisian brain.

SCIENCE.

TESLA'S NEW X-RAY EXPERIMENTS.

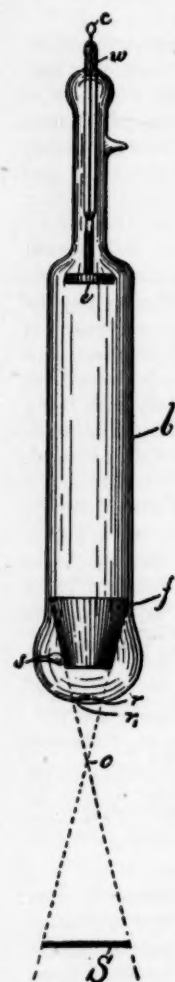
AMONG all scientific men of recognized authority Nikola Tesla has stood practically alone in his views of the constitution of the Röntgen rays, in that he has been inclined to regard them not as vibrations but as actual streams of fine particles passing directly through the pores of material bodies. The objections to such a hypothesis are evident, and it is therefore interesting to see that Tesla adheres to it and now brings forward some special

experiments that seem to strengthen it considerably. We quote part of a description of these experiments contributed by the experimenter himself to *The Electrical Review* (July 8). Says Mr. Tesla:

"In the main these observations agree with the views which have forced themselves upon my mind from the outset, namely, that the rays consist of streams of minute material particles projected with great velocity. In numerous experiments I have found that the matter which, by impact within the bulb, causes the formation of the rays, may come from either of the electrodes. Inasmuch as the latter are by continued use disintegrated to a marked degree, it seems more plausible to assume that the projected matter consists of parts of the electrodes themselves rather than of the residual gas. However, other observations, upon which I can not dwell at present, lead to this conclusion. The lumps of projected matter are by impact further disintegrated into particles so minute as to be able to pass through the walls of the bulb, or else they tear off such particles from the walls, or generally bodies against which they are projected. At any rate, an impact and consequent shattering seems absolutely necessary for the production of Röntgen rays. The vibration, if there be any, is only that which is impressed by the apparatus, and the vibrations can only be longitudinal.

"The principal source of the rays is invariably the place of first impact within the bulb, whether it be the anode, as in some forms of tube, or an enclosed insulated body, or the glass wall. When the matter thrown off from an electrode, after striking against an obstacle, is thrown against another body, as the wall of the bulb, for instance, the place of second impact is a very feeble source of the rays.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING TESLA'S EXPERIMENT.



"These and other facts will be better appreciated by referring to the annexed figure, in which a form of tube is shown used in a number of my experiments. The general form is that described on previous occasions. A single electrode *e*, consisting of a massive aluminum plate, is mounted on a conductor *c*, provided with a glass-wrapping *w* as usual, and sealed in one of the ends of a straight tube *b*, about 5 cm. in diameter and 30 cm. long. The other end of the tube is blown out into a thin bulb of a slightly larger diameter, and near this end is supported on a glass stem *s* a funnel *f* of thin platinum sheet. . . . The particular object of the presently described construction was to ascertain whether the rays generated at the inner surface of the platinum funnel *f* would be brought to a focus outside of the bulb, and further, whether they would proceed in straight lines from that point. For this purpose the apex of the platinum cone was arranged to be about 2 cm. outside of the bulb at *o*.

"When the bulb was properly exhausted and set in action, the glass wall below the funnel *f* became strongly phosphorescent, but not uniformly, as there was a narrow ring *r r* on the periphery brighter than the rest, this ring being evidently due to the rays reflected from the platinum sheet."

By holding a phosphorescent screen outside the bulb and shift-

ing it to and fro, Mr. Tesla showed that the rays focus at *o*. He goes on to say:

"This experiment illustrated in a beautiful way the propagation in straight lines, which Röntgen originally proved by pinhole photographs. But, besides this, an important point was noted, namely, that the fluorescent glass wall emitted practically no rays, whereas, had the platinum not been present, it would have been, under similar conditions, an efficient source of the rays, for the glass, even by weak excitation of the bulb, was strongly heated. I can only explain the absence of the radiation from the glass by assuming that the matter proceeding from the surface of the platinum sheet was already in a finely divided state when it reached the glass wall. . . .

"From the preceding it is evident that, by a suitable construction of the bulb, the rays emanating from the latter may be concentrated upon any small area at some distance, and a practical advantage may be taken of this fact when producing impressions upon a plate or examining bodies by means of a fluorescent screen."

INVISIBLE STARS.

UNDER this heading Miss Agnes M. Clerke, one of the best informed modern popular writers on astronomical subjects, discusses those heavenly bodies which, because they give no light of their own, and are too far removed to shine by reflected rays, must forever remain unknown to us, so far as our sense of sight is concerned. Yet, she says (*Observer*, July), we are certain that there must be many such bodies:

"Laplace thought there are probably as many dark as bright stars; and the great German astronomer, Bessel, wrote to Humboldt nearly half a century ago: 'There is no reason to suppose luminosity an essential quality of cosmical bodies. The visibility of countless stars is no argument against the invisibility of countless others.' This was said in defense of his then recent and little credited announcement, that Sirius and Procyon—the two Dog-stars—revolved each round an undiscerned companion as they pursued their paths across the sky. The regularly undulating character of these paths convinced him, and rightly convinced him of the fact. On January 31, 1862, Mr. Alvan G. Clark, while in the act of trying a new eighteen-inch refractor, now at the Dearborn Observatory, perceived at a glance a small star almost enveloped in the blaze of Sirius. It proved to be the predicted satellite. Altho a very difficult object, both on account of its situation and of its inconspicuousness, it has been kept under watch and ward, and found to revolve in about fifty-eight years in an orbit twenty times wider than that of the earth round the sun. Its light, tho scantily emitted, is its own; that is to say, it does not shine like a planet by reflecting the rays of the great adjacent sun. For notwithstanding that the mass of the emitting body amounts to half that of Sirius, it possesses only one ten-thousandth part of that great orb's shining power.

"Mr. Burnham has vainly searched in the transparent air and with the telescope of Mount Hamilton for the companion of Procyon. Yet it is certainly there, poised in the ether, and exerting on the Lesser Dog-star a compulsive power causing it to wheel in an orbit once in forty years."

Of another such couple, a brilliant and an invisible star, Miss Clerke says:

"The obscure member betrays its presence through the curious loopings produced by its gravitational influence in its visible companion's track; and it may not improbably take first rank in the group as regards mass, altho coming nowhere as regards light. Who knows but that the sun which dances about it ministers to the needs of countless living beings upon its surface? But the wings of our imagination droop in endeavoring to picture the richness and variety of such a vast creative display. . . .

"The spectroscope too has its tale to tell about dark stars. Modifications in the light of bodies moving toward or from the eye are detected by it; and since they are opposite in kind for oppositely directed velocities the means are thus at hand for investigating orbits on too small an apparent scale to come within the reach of the telescope. In this unexpected way we have come

to know of many stars circulating in periods of a few days round obscure companions."

After noting that many of the so-called "variable stars" are really couples such as have been described above, the dark star eclipsing the bright one at regular intervals, Miss Clerke closes as follows:

"It would be rash to conclude that dark stars are necessarily extinct suns—suns worn out by long ages of shining. Such one would suppose there must be, altho 'must' is a word to be pronounced with hesitation where the deep things of Infinite Wisdom are concerned. Nor are we by any means sure of having made the actual acquaintance of any. There is, for instance, great difficulty in believing that while Algol stands at the acme of stellar splendor, its attendant, presumably owning a common origin, and not differing very widely from it in mass, has already sunk into decrepitude. The available evidence suggests rather that such obscure bodies never possessed the faculty of brilliant emission, than that they have lost it through the effect of time."

PROFESSOR YOUNG ON THE NEW CORONAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE assertion of David E. Packer, an English astronomer, that he has succeeded in photographing the sun's corona in ordinary sunlight by using screens of metal foil, has already been noted in these columns, as well as the general lack of credence with which that announcement has been received. Specimens of the photographs having been submitted to Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, the foremost American authority on general solar physics, he writes as follows regarding them to the editor of *Popular Astronomy*, who prints the letter in his issue for July:

"The photograph of August 28, 1895, certainly looks very coronal; and if instead of a single photograph we had half a dozen or so made in close succession, and showing a substantial agreement in the details of streamers, 'bombs,' etc., the evidence would be nearly conclusive that the picture was really a representation of something at the sun; as it is, one is at liberty to suppose that it is due to some action on the surface of the plate produced by the heating of the metal film near its surface, if the film is near the plate, in respect to which Mr. Packer is not explicit. Or if not due to simple heating, one can think of other possible actions upon the metallic film which would be likely to affect the plate under it. The experiment ought to be made simultaneously with different cameras, plates, and interposed films of metal; and I think it important that longer focal distances should be used, giving a reasonable diameter to the sun's disk. At the distance of five inches the image would be only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, or just the size of the pin-hole that was used instead of a lens. Of course under such conditions no definition is possible.

"The paper print (September 25, 1895) does not look like a corona any more than it does like a dog's head.

"Of course all the discussion with reference to the relation between the spots and the coronal streamers shown on the plates is out of order until the real character of the photographs is settled. If Mr. Packer has several pictures that agree in showing what he claims, he should show them at once."

"It might be added, further," says the editor of *Popular Astronomy*, "that Mr. Packer should be more explicit as to the character and thickness of the metallic film used by him, and the distance between it and the sensitive plate, to enable others to verify his results as readily as possible."

A MECHANICAL REMEDY FOR SEASICKNESS.

IT has often been remarked that it is just those diseases commonly reckoned incurable by medical men, such as consumption, chronic catarrh, etc., that are provided with the greatest number of "sure cures." Hence we are not surprised to read, every now

and then, of a certain way to prevent seasickness. The latest is communicated to *Knowledge* (London, July) by Thomas Moy, and we present it to our readers for what it is worth. Says Mr. Moy:

"Some years ago, when crossing the Irish Channel on board a passenger steamer, with a very rough sea, it occurred to me that as the motions of the vessel produced seasickness, it might be possible so to utilize such motions as to prevent that disagreeable malady.

"The vessel has three kinds of motion: a rising and falling motion of the entire vessel; an oscillatory motion longitudinally about its center of gravity; and a transverse rolling motion.

"Without going into the technicalities of these motions, I may say that I treated the longitudinal motions as having a tendency to drive matter centrifugally toward the head and stern, and the rolling motions as having a similar tendency to drive matter outward from the center of such motions.

"Now, the entrance to the stomach is on the left side of the body, the esophagus end, and the exit is on the right side, the pyloric orifice; and my experiment consisted in utilizing the longitudinal motions so as to keep the food in the stomach, and utilizing the rolling motions so as to assist the natural operations of the esophagus in propelling the food toward the pyloric orifice. This I effected by selecting a couch arranged in a line with the keel, lying with my head toward the engine-room, and lying upon my left side. The experiment was entirely successful, and I have always adopted it in rough seas, when a suitable berth could be obtained. The pitching and rolling of the vessel had the desired effect of aiding the retention of the food, and the rising and falling of the entire vessel was immaterial, and did not in the least interfere with my comfort. The experiment can not be carried out with berths arranged athwart-ship."

Chemical Analysis Not Conclusive.—That all the secrets of nature can not be penetrated by chemical analysis unaided, a fact which chemical students are the first to acknowledge, is stated as follows in *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*: "Has chemical analysis, like other dogs, had its day? Or is chemistry about to enter upon a new phase? Analysis certainly does not tell us enough. Nearly, if not quite, all the prominent steel-makers of the United States, for example, have made steel springs to the specifications of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These specifications require that the steel shall show a certain chemical analysis, and yet it is stated to be a fact that one certain maker who makes steel which conforms to the requirements, so far as chemical test can determine, yet not more closely than the other makers conform to it, gets in the open market a considerably higher price for his springs than any other maker. And the railroad company in question has demonstrated to its satisfaction that it can afford to pay this higher price because the springs, notwithstanding that chemical analysis shows them to be precisely identical with the others, give enough better results in service to more than justify the higher price. It is the same with fine irons. Take Swedish iron as an example. It is well known that this iron possesses certain qualities not possessed by any other iron known; yet irons have been produced elsewhere which, so far as the most exhaustive chemical tests can show, are precisely identical with the Swedish iron. It seems, therefore, that a chemical test will not tell us all we must know about such matters. Where chemical analysis fails to show the difference between two specimens of steel or iron, the microscope as now used will show a very decided difference between them, and the difference thus shown seems to bear some relation, more or less exact, to the differences that are shown by the same specimens under physical tests. We are therefore likely to see a much larger use of the microscope in the future. Will metallurgical chemists, therefore, be at a discount?"

Electricity says that a new process of coloring leather by means of electricity is being exploited in Germany. "The leather is placed upon a zinc table, which forms the positive pole. The dyeing material is poured over this, and the negative pole connected to the leather. Under the action of the current the coloring matter penetrates the leather, and patterns may be designed upon the surface by covering it with a pattern plate connected to the negative pole."

SHORTNESS OF BREATH ON HIGH MOUNTAINS.

SOME interesting experiments performed in the Italian Alps by Ugolino Mosso, on the respiration of man at great elevations, were described by him in a recent paper presented before the Royal Academy of the *Lincei*. The paper is abstracted in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 27), and we translate below the greater part of this abstract. Signor Mosso has shown that there is not so much difference as is generally supposed between the breathing at small and great elevations, especially when the subject is at rest. Mosso's experiments were carried out at various altitudes from 900 feet to 15,000 feet elevation. Says the article in question:

"Precautions were taken that the fatigue of the climbers should not vitiate the results, and the measurement of the carbonic acid [exhaled] was made by means of a portable apparatus invented by the same savant [M. Mosso]. The subjects were three soldiers of the Alpine regiment, who were consequently habituated to the mountains and who would probably suffer little from a sojourn at heights exceeding 3,000 meters [9,840 feet].

"At Turin [905 feet above sea-level] the three soldiers eliminated, in the air expired during a half-hour, respectively 16, 12.6, and 12.5 gm. of carbon dioxide [247, 194, and 193 grains]. The figures are evidently variable and in proportion to the quantity of air inspired, and we find accordingly that the air inspired per half-hour by these three soldiers was 270, 205, and 200 liters [9.5, 7.2, and 7 cubic feet]. This, then, is our point of departure.

"Having arrived at Queen Marguerite Cabin [9,994 feet], also the air was already rarefied by one third, no one complained of mountain sickness. No alteration of respiration was produced till the party reached Gnifetti Cabin [10,873 feet]. The director of the expedition proved the periodicity of his own respiration during sleep; the soldiers, being more hardy, did not experience this phenomenon. But on the morrow, the expedition having arrived at its destination [15,088 feet], the influence of height produced its effect, and all were ill.

"The periodic respiration was so marked in me," says M. Mosso, "that I could not sleep long at night, the deep inspirations that I was forced to make from time to time waking me up. The Alpine soldiers resisted better and showed no periodic respiration except at night."

"At this height the volume of air inspired during a half-hour and the quantity of carbonic acid expired were as follows. The first [soldier] with 276 liters [9.7 cubic feet] of air, had 15 gm. [232 grains] of carbonic acid; the second, 192 liters [6.7 cubic feet] and 11 gms. [169.7 grains] of carbonic acid; the third, 267 liters [9.3 cubic feet] and 15.5 gm. [239 grains] of carbonic acid.

"If we group the results obtained at the different stations, by putting in one column the volume of air inspired in a half-hour, in another the quantity of carbonic acid expired, and in a third the ratio of these two volumes, we find that the height has no influence on the expulsion of carbonic acid, and that the ratio obtained at Turin remains nearly constant, whatever may be the height of the station (at least, up to the Marguerite Cabin). Moreover, and consequently, it follows that the volume of air inspired during a given period of time, at no matter which of these stations, presents no notable differences. The soldier who inspired 270 liters at Turin in a half-hour inspired only 276 at 4,560 meters elevation. It must always be noted that the constancy of respiration shows itself only in the state of repose, and that if the individual sets to work or even moves about he at once feels the need of quickening his respiratory movements.

"Having arrived at Turin, M. Mosso wished to carry his experiment out further by placing himself in the pneumatic chamber of the Physiological Institute and causing the pressure to diminish progressively. Having reached the degree of rarefaction corresponding to a height of 6,405 meters [21,008 feet], he was able to prove that the quantity of carbonic acid eliminated was almost exactly identical with that eliminated before the experiment, only the frequency of the respiratory movements was augmented. He wished to extend his observations still further, and caused the air to be rarefied down to 30 cm. of mercury, corresponding to 7,402 meters [24,278 feet]. The experiment began to reach its limit at the expiration of twelve minutes, M. Mosso not being able any

longer to give the necessary attention, and suffering from want of breath. He began the experiment a second time, but at the end of eleven minutes he could not continue, without being able to remember just why he could not. He only perceived that his intelligence and his memory were lessened and that the nervous and muscular system no longer functioned as in the normal state, as shown by the irregular handwriting of the notes that he took during the experiment.

"From data gathered during these two incomplete series of observations, it follows that at the pressure of 30 cm. of mercury a great diminution in the elimination of carbonic acid took place and an increase of the air inspired; but it is not useless to remark that these results are far from being sure, seeing the conditions under which they have been obtained.

"Finally, the conclusions of the author are the following: From the experiments just described, we must conclude that man breathes on mountains up to the height of 6,400 meters [21,000 feet], a volume of air almost equal to that which he respires at the sea-level. The rarefaction of the air produces a diminution of the quantity of oxygen, but this quantity at the pressure of 34 cm. is yet sufficient for the needs of the blood, and it is not necessary to breathe more actively. Finally, the quantity of carbonic acid eliminated at the height of 6,400 meters is only slightly different from that eliminated at the altitude of Turin, or 276 meters above sea-level."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SIMPLE X-RAY APPARATUS.

THE following simple and inexpensive device for the production of X rays is described in *The Scientific American*, July 11, from which we also copy the accompanying illustration:

"The expense of special Crookes tubes, powerful coils, and batteries has deterred many from entering this interesting field of experiment; but Mr. R. McNeil, of this city, has recently devised apparatus in which an ordinary incandescent lamp is substituted for the Crookes tube, and an induction-coil of common form is made to supply electricity of sufficiently high potential to produce the X-ray phenomena.

"The lamp, which is a 52 volt, 16 candle-power Sawyer-Man lamp, is made of German or lime glass. For convenience, it is



X-RAY EXPERIMENT SIMPLIFIED.

mounted in an insulating standard. The top of the lamp is covered with aluminum foil, which is connected with one terminal of the secondary of the induction-coil, and the bottom is connected with the other terminal of the secondary, as shown. The X ray proceeds from the cathode. By means of the fluoroscope the shadows of the bones of the hands and feet, also of the limbs, may be seen, when they are placed between the instrument and the lamp.

"It has been found in this experiment that when a blue fog appears in the lamp, the vacuum is too low for the best results. By placing the lamp in the house circuit for fifteen or thirty minutes the high vacuum is restored by the heat and will remain good for about fifteen minutes.

"The coil is capable of giving a three-inch spark, and the X ray produced by this simple and inexpensive apparatus is sufficient for making radiographs."

AN ELECTRIC WEED-KILLER.

THE following interesting experiments on the rapid and effective killing of weeds along a railroad track are described by J. F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, under whose direction they were carried out. Mr. Wallace is of the opinion that a practicable machine working on this principle would not be difficult to construct, tho the expense would be considerable. His description appears in *The Railroad Gazette*, June 12. He says:

"The inventor is Capt. A. A. Sharp, of Memphis, Tenn., superintendent of the New Orleans Division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. This apparatus has only been used in a small way experimentally. It consists roughly of a wire brush about 10 feet long and 4 inches wide, suspended by a frame from the end of a flat car, on which was placed a dynamo, the necessary transformers and other electrical equipment. The entire apparatus was handled by a locomotive, from which steam was furnished to operate the dynamo.

"The *modus operandi* consisted of charging the brush with electricity and moving it slowly along in contact with the vegetation the theory being that the current would leave the brush, enter the plants, and, by breaking down their cellular tissue, destroy their vitality. The principal difficulty encountered, devoid of technicalities, was in supplying the necessary quantity and strength of electrical energy to perform its functions. In the experiments that were made, the immersion of the brush in the thick Bermuda grass that covered the track where the test was held exhausted the electrical force within the distance of a few feet, moving at a speed of three or four miles an hour, without any appreciable effect on the grass at the moment of application; but on the following day the grass to which the brush had first been applied, when the current was at its full intensity, was found to be dried up and quite dead. Where the brush was suspended so as to barely touch the edges of weed growth, or where the current could be concentrated upon isolated pieces of vegetation, the plants receiving the charge were entirely destroyed and burned. The milk-weed and other vegetable matter in which there was a large percentage of moisture would, when brought in contact with the brush, absorb the current and be killed, while the drier grass which came in contact with the brush at the same time would not be injured."

Mr. Wallace concluded at the time that a practical machine of this kind would cost at least \$20,000, and the experiments were abandoned because of the expense. He goes on:

"Even a large machine of the character indicated, with all the necessary improvements, would be able only partially to destroy vegetation for a width of approximately 10 to 12 feet; and then there would probably remain more or less vegetation which would not be affected and would have to be removed by ordinary track methods. I have no doubt, however, that if the idea was taken up by an educated mechanical engineer, assisted by an electrician, and the requisite funds supplied, a machine could eventually be devised that would be practical. More extended experiments would, of course, have to be made in order to determine the amount of amperes, voltage, etc., required to give the most economical and efficient results; and it will be necessary for the machine to completely kill vegetation inside of the rails and for a space of three to four feet on each side, and be able to do so continuously at a rate of five or six miles per hour, in order to do satisfactory work.

"The advantage of this method of destroying vegetation is in the destruction being absolute. The partial destruction accomplished during the above-mentioned experiments would not be satisfactory. After the tests we made, I pulled up several large weeds which were about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and were so hot at the surface of the ground that they could scarcely be held, and the heat was felt at the extremities of the roots, while other pieces which did not appear to be affected when the brush was applied were dead the next morning."

A Collision "for Science."—A curious experiment was tried at Buckeye Park on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, on May 30, being a prearranged collision between

two trains in the presence of thousands of spectators. We are led to infer that the object was to study the effects of the impact of two trains, but little seems to have been effected save the furnishing of a unique spectacle. The event is thus described by *The Railroad Telegrapher*, as quoted in the *The Electrical Age*:

"Two forty-ton locomotives, to each of which were attached three coal-cars and a caboose, were run together at a speed of forty miles an hour. As one of the engines was a little faster than the other, preliminary trials of speed were made so as to bring the collision at a certain point. The engine W. H. Fisher was started 3,600 feet south of the point of meeting and the A. L. Streeter 3,000 feet north. The engines were started on the main track, and ran together on a siding in the park. Both engines were started at the same minute, the engineers jumping after opening the throttles. The engines met within about 100 feet of the calculated point. The immense crowd was silent with awe as the engines steamed into sight, each running at the rate of forty miles an hour. As the engines came together they reared up in the air and the cars behind them were telescoped, but the cabooses were only partially wrecked. Both engines were a complete wreck. Kinetoscopic and kaleidoscopic views of the wreck were taken by experts."

The Engineering News has no very high opinion of the event, considered as a scientific experiment. It says:

"The engines reared up, forming an inverted V, and the cars were smashed and telescoped, the results of the collision being sufficient to satisfy the enthusiastic sightseers. The boiler pressure was low at the time of the collision, so as to reduce the danger to the spectators, but nevertheless one person had his leg broken by a flying fragment of metal. The alleged 'important scientific purposes' of the collision exist of course only in the minds of the writers for the daily press."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FEW miles of the canal trolley system will be built in New York State this year," says *The Electrical Review*, "and next year it will be pushed along as the canal enlargement progresses."

It is reported that a lens of oxygen gas has been devised by Prof. Elmer Gates, the requisite variation of thickness being obtained not, of course, by shaping, as with glass, for that would be impossible with a gas, but by concentrating the gas by magnetic attraction. "The molecules distribute themselves," it is said, "in mathematically increasing degrees of density—from the center to the circumference."

THE forty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in Buffalo, August 22 to August 29. "Most of the meetings," says *Science*, "will be held in the Buffalo High-School buildings, and the Hotel Iroquois has been designated as headquarters. The first meeting of the Council will be at noon on Saturday, August 22, and the first general session will be held on Monday morning, August 24. This will give Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday as the four days entirely devoted to the reading of papers in the sections.

"THE much-advertised flying-machine produced by Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution," says *Industries and Iron* (London) "turns out to be merely a small replica of Mr. Hiram Maxim's well-known, now abandoned invention. It would seem that the success of Mr. Langley's machine is due to the smallness of its size. It is agreed that there is an 'unknown factor' in the construction of aerial vehicles which operates unfavorably whenever they pass the model stage. This was exemplified with Mr. Maxim's machine in Kent. With a model a lifting force of fourteen times the screw thrust was obtained; but the best that Mr. Maxim could obtain with his experiments at Baldwyn's Park was only five times the thrust instead of fourteen. Mr. Maxim, at the same time, expresses the decided opinion that it is now possible to make a practical and successful flying-machine."

"THE GEOLOGIC POLYLITH.—This," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "is the somewhat pedantic name of a structure, the nature and purpose of which are in the highest degree practical—namely, a truncated pyramid of 220 representative building-stones, now in process of erection on the campus of the State College, Centre county, Pa. The name, with its suggestion of theoretical science, may indicate to those who need such enlightenment that under the abstruse terminology of the professors there are facts and principles of direct industrial importance. The polylith itself will appeal to all classes as a picturesque and instructive object-lesson, and also as an advertisement of the fact that the Pennsylvania State College is earnestly engaged in the erection and equipment of a complete bureau of information concerning the distribution and qualities of building-stones. Incidentally it will exhibit also the geological order, from the ashlar course of granites and massive rocks up to the uppermost layer of Triassic sandstone, and the boulder from the glacial period which will surmount the whole."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONVERSATIONS WITH TENNYSON ON RELIGION.

TENNYSON'S reserve has become almost proverbial. His aversion to the dissection of his personality before the public after his death, led, as is well known, to the destruction of much of his private correspondence. One of those to whom he was wont to unburden his mind in free converse seems to have been Wilfrid Ward, and he has written, from notes made by him of talks with the poet, an interesting article in *The New Review* (London, July). The "Doric beauty" of Tennyson's conversation, the humility of his mind, his absolute loyalty to truth, his fits of abstraction, especially in the presence of strangers, are illustrated in turn. During the last ten or twelve years of his life the great problems of metaphysics and of man's origin and destiny occupied a larger and larger share in the poet's thoughts, and the most interesting portions of Mr. Ward's article are those reproducing his meditations on these subjects. We quote:

"The problems of the physical universe and of man's physical life alternated as a theme of conversation with metaphysics themselves, and thus claim their share in my notes. Nearly all the sayings I have set down belong to the years 1885-87. He spoke of the mysteries of metaphysics. 'After religion,' he said, 'metaphysics are the great hope for mankind. They must stem the tide of materialism. They show materialists that you can't escape from mystery by escaping from religion.' A subject which especially exercised him in this connection was the mystery attaching to space and to extended matter, indications of which are in 'Vastness,' the second 'Locksley Hall,' the 'Ancient Sage,' and 'De Profundis.' We were passing one day through a plowed field, and, pointing to the clods, he remarked that to a woodlouse they might look as grand as the Swiss Alps to us. 'All greatness is relative,' he said. 'What are the Swiss mountains themselves when you know their proportion to the earth; and the earth itself when you know its proportion to the universe?' A little later on I returned to this subject, and instead of 'woodlouse' said a 'flea.' He stopped me at once: 'Not a flea; it could jump to the top in a moment, and that would prevent the idea of such greatness.' On my saying, then, that it was painful to look on one's impression of the beauty of Swiss mountains as only a subjective feeling, without corresponding objective reality, he said he did not mean this. The *size* is relative; but the *beauty* may be real. The clods in the plowed fields may be really beautiful, but one needs to be as small as the woodlouse to appreciate the beauty: 'Then, too, what mystery there is in a grain of sand. Divide and divide it as you will, you never come to an end of it. All that has magnitude is divisible; two atoms without magnitude can not make one with magnitude. So you can always divide.' He passed, then, from the consideration of infinite littleness in matter to that of infinite greatness: 'Think of the proportion of one human eye to our earth; of our earth to the sun; of the sun to the solar system; of that to the universe; and then think that one human eye can in some sense be in contact with the stars of the Milky Way.'

On the subjects of Calvinism, and "the vindictive idea of God," the poet's thoughts are given as follows:

"He insisted strongly on misuses of the word 'God,' and often condemned the immorality of extreme Calvinism. One could not but trace to the memories of the Calvinistic surroundings of his boyhood the deep feeling evident in such poems as 'Despair' and 'Demeter' against the conception of a vindictive Deity. 'I remember one woman who used to weep for hours because God was so infinitely good. He had predestined (she said) most of her friends to damnation, and herself, who was no better than they, to salvation. She shook her head at me sadly, and said, 'Alfred, Alfred, whenever I look at you I think of the words of Scripture, 'Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.' The Calvinist minister who was spiritual guide to the neighborhood had typhoid fever. To the horror of his congregation, on recovering he became a Universalist and ceased to believe in hell.' He told me of another Calvinist minister who argued with a clergyman of

more liberal views on the ways of Providence. 'Wait a moment,' interrupted the latter, 'we have not defined our terms. We are using them in different senses. Your God is my devil.'

"This vindictive idea of God was perhaps his greatest trial in popular religion. Another was the anthropomorphism which regarded the Supreme Being as a sort of 'magnified clergyman.' But he admitted that this was almost inevitable with some of the uneducated. 'These misuses of the word "God" make me prefer another name,' he said. 'I prefer to say the Highest or the Supreme Being. In "Ancient Sage" I have called God "the Nameless." I have sometimes demurred to the phrase "personal" as applied to God for that same reason. It has been used as the personality were quite similar in God and in man. But I only mean that His personality is higher than ours. Lotze says the lack of personality is in us. God is unknowable as He is in Himself, but He touches us at one point. That point is the conscience. If the conscience could be further developed, we might in some sense see God.' And again: 'The conception in us of a perfect being realizing our highest ideals is some proof of God's existence, tho not a conclusive proof. Why should we conceive of such a being unless it were put into us to do so?'

"Lushington used to say to me," he continued, 'that if there were no other world this world would be all the more valuable. I, on the contrary, feel that it is only the light shed on our earth from another world which gives it any value. The thought of working for the human race is not incentive enough to virtue if man is not immortal. The whole race will be extinct, probably, in a few thousand years. All the greatest aspirations are without meaning if man be not immortal. Religious belief is necessary to give life any meaning or value. A man without religious aspirations is only half a man.'

Tennyson attached great value to his "De Profundis" and to "The Ancient Sage" as expressions of his metaphysical thought. Early in 1889, while still quite ill from rheumatic fever, he read the former over to Mr. Ward, explaining his purpose and feelings. The following impressive scene ended the reading:

"He seemed so much better when he had finished his explanation that I asked him to read the poem through again. This he did, more beautifully than I have ever heard him read. I felt as tho his long illness and his expectation of death gave more intensity and force to his rendering of this wonderful poem on the mystery of life. He began quietly, and read the concluding lines of the first 'greeting,' the brief description of a peaceful old age and death, from the human standpoint, with a very tender pathos:

"And last, in kindly curves, with gentlest fall,
By quiet fields, a slowly dying power,
To that last deep where we and thou art still."

Then he gathered force, and his voice deepened as the greeting to the immortal soul of the man was read. He raised his eyes from the book at the seventh line and looked for a moment at his hearer with an indescribable expression of awe before he uttered the word 'spirit': 'Out of the deep—Spirit—out of the deep.' When he had finished the second greeting he was trembling much. Then he read the prayer—a prayer, he had told me, of self-prostration before the Infinite. I think he intended it as a contrast with the analytical and reflective character of the rest. It is an outpouring of the simplest and most intense self-abandonment to the Creator, an acknowledgment, when all has been thought and said with such insight and beauty, that our best thoughts and words are as nothing in the Great Presence—in a sense parallel to the breaking-off in the ode to the Duke of Wellington: 'Speak no more of his renown, Lay your earthly fancies down.' He began to chant in a loud, clear voice:

"Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelujah."

His voice was growing tremulous as he reached the second part:

"We feel that we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee;
We feel that we are something—that also has come from Thee."

And he broke down, and sobbed aloud as he finished the prayer:

"We know we are nothing—but Thou wilt help us to be.
Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelujah."

It is a curious fact, says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), that three at the least of the leading pulpits of London Congregationalism are now filled by ex-Wesleyan ministers. They are Highbury Quadrant, where Rev. W. J. Dawson gathers a great crowd, especially of young men; Dr. Allen's old church, of which Rev. W. Hardy Harwood is the minister; and the Westminster chapel, where Rev. Richard Westrope has just opened his ministry.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

LIKE most of the Boers, President Krüger is an adherent of the Reformed Church, and belongs to the so-called "Doppers," i.e., persons who are particularly concerned in retaining the traditional in church faith and usages. So says the *Leipsic Kirchenzeitung*, which proceeds to describe his character. Religiously he is very strict. It was his original intention when a youth to become a preacher of the Gospel, but his father insisted upon his becoming a farmer such as he was himself. Later on the son united with the "separated" church, an organization of all ultra-conservative tendencies. He united strict religious views with glowing eloquence and fervid patriotism, and this combination of positive qualities early made him a man of mark in his country. As early as 1860 the first Protestant missionaries among the black tribes of the Transvaal described him as a man of marked personality and prominence. In the war against the Matabeles in 1856 he was a determined leader, and when in 1870 General Wolseley sought his cooperation for the English enterprises in South Africa, he sent him this message: "Go tell the General who wants me to help him build his house, that I decline to assist him. His house is built on sand, and it will fall; it is a house not begun in the name of the Lord and will have no permanence." In 1880, in the war of the Boers against England, Krüger was the life and soul of the contest, and punished cruelty on the part of the Boer warriors most severely. After the completion of the war, the leaders of the Boers addressed these soldiers. The deepest impression was made by Krüger, who said: "It has been God's work; see to it that God's grace now leads you to repentance, and may make you upright and just." To an English chaplain who expressed wonder for the Boers' success, Krüger replied: "I have had a good general on our side, namely, my Lord Jesus Christ." Very characteristic of the man and his pronounced Christianity was his conduct at the dedication of a Jewish synagog which he attended in his official capacity. He surprised the audience by opening with these words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost!"—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS—SHALL WE GO BACKWARD OR FORWARD?

AN infidel parent in New York not long since raised a protest because his boy was required to bow his head in school while the Lord's Prayer was recited. This instance calls forth from *The School Journal* a leading editorial on the general subject of religious instruction, and it reiterates a suggestion offered some time ago with a view to adjusting difficulties. It says:

"The *Journal* has often proposed, for the sake of harmony, that all religious exercises should be omitted if parents objected. But it has been urged that at certain times, say from three to four o'clock at the schoolhouse, daily, or less often, the children be instructed in religion by such persons as the parents may choose. The time has not arrived as yet when the Protestants care enough about the matter to provide for such instruction if such a plan was adopted; the Catholic priest would probably attend.

"There is a lack of interest felt in giving religious instruction in schools; of this every one is aware. There are various causes for this. Protestants have very largely lost faith in the usefulness of religious exercises in school and college. Once the colleges forced the students 'to attend chapel,' but in many colleges this is no longer compulsory. And the reason offered has been that such is the advice of graduates, given after years of absence from their alma mater had passed. Upon reflection the graduate believed the exercises did not make him religious.

"It is a matter of much importance who the person is that undertakes to give religious instruction; in all studies this is the prime question; in religion it is the all-in-all question. A man who could instruct well in geography and grammar might prove a complete failure in religion. Religion is largely a matter of feeling; the one who can reach our feelings may justly undertake to aid us religiously. There are of course foundation truths that form a matter for the understanding; for there is philosophy in

religion as well as in science. But there must be interest to prompt the learning of these.

"The question then is, Shall we go backward or forward? Shall the state recognize religion to the extent of affording at the schoolhouse an opportunity for religious instruction, after the usual studies are completed? To this we would answer emphatically in the affirmative. The schools would have religion for an ally and they need it. Every teacher would welcome the impression left by the religious teacher; the pupils would be more obedient and more industrious."

The *Journal* refers to the fact that the teaching of temperance has found a place in the schools, and predicts that within a quarter of a century the teaching of religion, on some such plan as suggested, will be found equally necessary.

GLADSTONE ON EVOLUTION AND THE GOSPEL.

REV. DR. ZAHM, the Catholic professor at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, who champions the doctrine of evolution, and has written a book to prove that it is in harmony with the teachings of the church, has received from Mr. Gladstone the following letter:

"REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have now read with great interest and pleasure a great part of the work you have been so kind as to send me, and I heartily thank you for it. Theology has been for some time under a kind of intimidation which it is time to shake off, and I rejoice to see you occupying a forward place in this healthful process. Evolution, as I think, tends to elevate and not to depress the Gospel. I remain, reverend and dear sir, yours very faithfully,

"HAWARDEN, March 26, 1896."

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

The Rome correspondent of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) makes the letter public, and comments upon it in a rather different vein from that in which *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (see LITERARY DIGEST, July 18, p. 370) commented on the book itself. The correspondent says:

"In the valuation of this letter it is easy, nay, tempting, to exaggerate on either side—to make too much or to make too little of it. Even Mr. Gladstone's summary answers conveyed to casual inquirers by post-card are worth worlds; but he is always the ministerial sphinx, and the incautious are borne to blunder, taking assent for adherence and deference for conviction. It is easy to understand over-much in reading Gladstonese. The other excess is to read such a missive as the above and out of its briefness to assume its unimportance. But was anything briefer than the message from Hawarden about the Anglo-Venezuelan divergence? Yet this, tho lengthier, is also more explicit. Frankly, and in a few words, Gladstone has felt able, with the least possible ado, to fall into line with the brilliant advocacy of the Catholic American scientist. He deplores the terrorization under which he thinks theology has limped and crouched, fettered and pinioned, and he thinks that 'evolution tends to elevate and not to depress the Gospel,' which is spelt with a capital G in the original.

"Such is Gladstone's answer to the question: 'Can a good Christian be also an evolutionist?' Dr. Zahm's answer to it is to be found in the book which Mr. Gladstone speaks of, 'Evolution and Dogma.' To me, who am neither a scientist nor the son of a scientist, there is one most pleasing feature about this incident in Dr. Zahm's career. When 'Evolution and Dogma' appeared a Protestant New England paper said: "'Evolution and Dogma' puts the case of Christianity against agnosticism and atheism as clearly, ably, liberally, and convincingly as it has yet been done;" and a Catholic review of high standing, none other than *The Catholic World*, said: 'This and the other works of Dr. Zahm place him on a level of equality with Abbé Saint Projet and our best writers in apologetics.'

"It is not simply defense and harmony which he has undertaken; he has carried on an offensive warfare on behalf of the faith, and Mr. Gladstone's being associated with him is a notable act of solidarity on the part of Christians against the common foe. It is a putting in practise of the theory which the venerable statesman has advocated in his famous letter to Cardinal Rampolla about the validity of Anglican Orders."

WHEN BAPTISTS FIRST BEGAN TO IMMERSE.

SOME of the Baptist papers, particularly in the South, are still devoting considerable space to the discussion of the points raised by Rev. Dr. Whitsitt, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, concerning the historical basis of the doctrine of baptism by immersion. (See LITERARY DIGEST, May 23, p. 115.) The latest and perhaps the most important contribution to the discussion is a two-column editorial in *The Religious Herald* (Baptist, Richmond, Va.) reviewing the controversy from its inception up to date. The chief grounds of complaint concerning Dr. Whitsitt's encyclopedia article on "Baptists" were his statement that Roger Williams, a pioneer Baptist, was sprinkled and not immersed, and that the immersion of adult believers was introduced into England in 1641. It appears that Dr. Whitsitt spent two months in the British Museum, in the summer of 1880, and obtained, according to his recent statement in *The Religious Herald*, about forty contemporary witnesses for the position he has taken as to English Baptists previously to 1641. It appears also that such Baptist historians as Dr. A. H. Newman, Dr. Henry C. Vedder, and Dr. Burrage agree with Dr. Whitsitt on 1641 as the time when the so-called early English Baptists began to immerse. In confirmation of this position appeal is now made to certain documents in the British Museum called the King George pamphlets, which fix the date, it is said, at 1641. *The Religious Herald* thinks that there should be a suspension of judgment in the case until the documents in question have been thoroughly examined again and their testimony on the point at issue clearly established. In conclusion it says:

"We have reached the stage in the discussion where we can await the result with perfect equanimity. No generally accepted principle of Baptist faith is involved. Landmarkism can never be made a test of orthodoxy in the Southern Baptist convention. When rightly viewed, the Pedobaptists are not given any advantage whatever. Our strength lies in the appeal to the New Testament. We shall all be led to emphasize the Bible more and to teach Baptist principles more vigorously. We have no desire to canonize persons of any age, by whatever name they are known. If people of the Baptist name in England had to struggle toward the full apprehension of New-Testament truth, are we not doing the same thing now? How long has it been since we grasped the missionary idea, and has it grappled all of us yet? Let us honor the men of old for what they did. Our history is glorious enough without claiming more than is our due. We do not attempt to say now who is right in this controversy. We are not in possession of enough evidence. We need all the evidence, and it must be settled, not in the heat of debate, but in the balanced judgment of cooler moments. Whatever is the truth, let that stand. If we have been wrongly instructed on these matters heretofore, it is not the first time that such a thing has happened, nor will it be the last. In the mean time, there seems small ground for haste in determining a question of history of 250 years ago."

In an editorial note *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) thus refers to the same controversy:

"The statement of Professor Whitsitt, himself a Baptist, that immersion was unknown in England prior to 1641, is causing much commotion among his co-denominationalists. Some Baptist papers indignantly accuse him of want of loyalty, seeming to lose sight of the necessity of proving the accuracy or incorrectness of his fact, rather than of personally assailing their Professor. To be sure the statement militates against the unbroken succession of that mode of baptism, but this is an assumption accepted by nobody but Baptists; yet honest seekers after truth, and that denomination contains very many such, will care more for facts and proofs than any matters of personal feeling or conviction which may or may not be based upon prejudice. Turn on the light, by all means. That is what we all want as much as Ajax did, and no cause worthy of support will suffer from the closest scrutiny. A cause which will not pass unscathed through every and any fair examination should and must be given up."

Amusing Slips by Bible Teachers.—The International Sunday-School convention that met in Boston recently furnishes *The Watchman* (Bapt., Boston) with material for an interesting dissertation on "Ignorance of the Bible." It says:

"The exercises of the convention furnished some amusing and alarming evidences of the extent of the ignorance of the Bible on the part even of the managers of this convention. Some of the very men who advanced the most extreme theories of verbal inspiration showed that they lacked an accurate knowledge of the Scriptures. In one of his addresses Mr. B. F. Jacobs, the leading spirit in the Lesson Committee, said: 'As the Lord Jesus Christ said, "A little child shall lead them," confusing Jesus and Isaiah. Rev. Dr. Burrell, in the course of his speech, said: 'The Lord Jesus saw a woman in the synagog in Capernaum bowed down with infirmity, and to her He said: "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity," there being not a scintilla of evidence to locate the incident recorded in Luke xiii. 11, 12, in Capernaum. It belongs to the Judean ministry. Rev. Dr. Tyler, a member of the Lesson Committee, told the convention that 'David made silver and gold as plenty as stones in Jerusalem.' The Scripture says that Solomon made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones. Nothing is said about gold. *The Sunday-School Times* for June 13th tells of a member of the Lesson Committee who quoted the declaration, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life,' as a Scriptural statement of truth, ignoring the fact that the Bible puts those words in the mouth of Satan. We have no disposition to be hypercritical, or not to make proper allowances for slips of memory, or errors of association, but it is considered a reproach among scholars to misquote a single word from a classical author, and yet these leaders of Sunday-school work constantly showed that they could not quote the Scripture so as to give the sense, to say nothing about the words."

The Watchman adds that, in contrast, D. L. Moody's addresses were full of quotations from the Bible, but in no case did he misquote a text.

A Dangerous Stress on Verbal Inspiration.—Some of the speakers at the International Sunday-school convention took the ground that if the Bible was not *verbally* inspired then it was not a trustworthy guide, and *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) comments as follows: "That position may sound very devout and Bible-honoring, but it is full of peril, and, in our opinion, is calculated to do more than good men imagine to lead men to reject the Bible. According to this theory a man's acceptance of the sublime revelation of God in the Scriptures may hang upon the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, and the reader who finds a word out of place or a single misstatement of history or chronology is justified in closing his moral nature to the appeal of God in the Bible. A man has a perfect right to believe in the inspiration of every word and letter and punctuation mark in the Bible, if it appears to him that the evidence warrants that conclusion; but it is an outrage for him to deny that the Bible brings us any message from God if that message is spoken in the words of men."

A Letter from Harriet Beecher Stowe.—The following letter, breathing devotion in every word, is published in *The Congregationalist*. It was written by Mrs. Stowe in 1887, not long before her failing mental powers made it advisable for her friends to safeguard her from all publicity. Mrs. Stowe wrote:

"I am come to that stage of my pilgrimage that is within sight of the River of Death, and I feel that now I must have all in readiness day and night for the messenger of the King. I have sometimes had in my sleep strange perceptions of a vivid spiritual life near to and with Christ, and multitudes of holy ones, and the joy of it is like no other joy—it can not be told in the language of the world. What I have then I *know* with absolute certainty, yet it is so unlike and above anything we conceive of in this world that it is difficult to put it into words. The inconceivable loveliness of Christ! It seems that about Him there is a sphere where enthusiasm of love is the calm habit of the soul, that without words, without the necessity of demonstrations of affection, heart beats to heart, soul answers soul, we respond to the Infinite Love, and we feel His answer in us, and there is no need of words."

RECEPTION OF THE POPE'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL.

THE encyclical which was made public June 30 (see LITERARY DIGEST, July 11, p. 339), and which, while not announcing any decision regarding the validity of Anglican Orders, set forth the principles of church unity in a way pretty clearly to foreshadow an adverse decision, arouses various emotions. By some it is received as a fresh proof of the arrogance of the papal power, by others as the result of a logical necessity that should have surprised no one, and by others with admiration for "the unyielding stubbornness" with which the church maintains its claims of exclusive authority.

The Saturday Review (London) scents a political conspiracy in the recent developments of the controversy. It says:

"Englishmen dislike both the theology and the politics of the Vatican, and for very good reasons. The existing coquetry between certain Anglicans and the 'Scarlet Woman,' under the cloak of a 'Reunion of Christendom,' would not be important if it were confined to doctrinal philanderings, and the airing of venerable, not to say senile, egoisms. But there are disquieting signs of something more definite and practical underneath. We note the reappearance in *The Times*, after a long intermission, of despatches from 'Our Vatican Correspondent.' When these were last in evidence, Lord Granville and Sir George Errington were conducting a back-stairs intrigue at Rome, the former with a view to secure the aid of the Holy See in crushing the Land League, the latter with a notion that he could obtain as a reward for this aid the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. James and the Vatican. Some such conspiracy seems to be on foot again."

The Speaker does not repress its admiration for the attitude of the papacy, which "stands where it has stood since its authentic history began—proud, lonely, defiant, intolerant, in its own opinion the sole legitimate spiritual power in the world, with the keys of heaven and hell in its hands." It proceeds, however, with the following words of warning:

"From the historical and also from the picturesque point of view there is, we say, a great deal to admire in this heroic attitude of unyielding defiance. But Roman Catholics must not forget that it was precisely this attitude of arrogant supremacy that first drove from their church those great Protestant nations in whose hands the destinies of the world now mainly lie. The Anglican, dreaming of a possible reunion which shall give the English church its political independence, and yet secure for it the blessing of spiritual communion with the other church of Italy, may experience a shock of dismay when he sees contempt poured upon the authority of his bishops by the Pope, and learns that the only road to reunion is absolute submission and complete recantation. But the true Protestant only sees here the justification of his Protestantism, and learns to value still more highly the spiritual freedom which his forefathers won after so sore a fight, and which their children, even when they seem to value it most lightly, are determined not to lose."

The arguments used by the Pope in the encyclical are briefly reviewed by *The Independent* (Undenon., New York). We quote a portion of its review:

"The Pope proceeds to develop the primacy and authority of Peter and his successors. He begins by laying down as indisputable the proposition that 'the dispensation of the divine mysteries was not granted by God indiscriminately to all Christians, but to the Apostles and their successors.' Precisely there we part company. We find no such Scripture. There are no divine mysteries now. Paul says they have all been revealed to us. Any child can know them, and any company of believers can teach or celebrate them. They are common to every believer. The Pope is wrong."

"The supreme magisterium, he goes on to say, was lodged in Peter:

"As He willed that His kingdom should be visible, Christ was obliged to designate a viceregent on earth, in the person of St. Peter. He also determined that the authority given to Him for the salvation of mankind in perpetuity should be inherited by St. Peter's successors."

"An amazing cluster of propositions! All depend on an interpretation of one passage of Scripture, that about Peter's keys, which interpretation is contradicted by the whole current of Scripture. Imagine Paul accepting Peter's primacy! Think of 'the salvation of mankind' depending on Peter, and 'in perpetuity' on his successors! There is none other name given under heaven among men but one whereby we can be saved, and that name is not Peter's. And the good Leo goes on:

"St. Peter could not fulfil this duty without the power of commanding, forbidding, judging, which is properly called jurisdiction;"

and therefore his successors have the same supreme authority. Truly this is a great conclusion from a very small premise. The Pope is, accordingly, supreme in the church. . . .

"And this is the condition of unity. Then we reject it. We will have none of it. We seem to see here the explanation of the weakness and decadence of the Roman Church since the Renaissance, in that it has preached the authority of men against the province of reason in matters of religion and of the knowledge of God and His Word. Against this mechanical unity, this monarchical unity, we will set up a unity of the Spirit, the unity of faith and love and service of the Master."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia) thus describes the origin of the controversy over Anglican orders:

"On the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the English throne she lost no time in declaring herself the head of the English church as well in spirituals as in temporals, and all bishops who refused to take the oath of supremacy were deposed from their sees. As under Queen Mary the religion was Catholic and the bishops Catholic also, all the bishops except Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, refused to take the oath. This left the Anglican establishment without a hierarchy. Fortunately for the new church, Cardinal Pole, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, died at this juncture, leaving the primatial see vacant. Elizabeth appointed the now famous Parker to fill the vacant See of Canterbury, and from him, as from the fountain-head, all the orders that have since existed in the Anglican Church or its offshoots derive their origin. On the validity of Parker's consecration, as on a cornerstone, the whole superstructure of Anglican Orders rests. But here the question divides itself into two branches: Was Parker consecrated at all? And if so, was his consecration valid?"

"Elizabeth indeed appointed Parker Archbishop of Canterbury, but the difficulty was, who was to consecrate him? All the deposed Catholic bishops refused to act, and even Kitchin, who had taken the oath of supremacy, also refused. In order, however, that Parker should become a bishop at all it was necessary that he should receive consecration at the hands of one who was himself really a bishop. Otherwise the line of succession from the Apostles would be broken. . . .

"A learned council of Anglican theologians and canonists to whom it was referred decided that in such an emergency the Queen, as supreme head of the church, had authority to supply all deficiencies. At length a commission of four 'reformed' bishops was appointed to perform the ceremony. Among these one Barlow was said to have been the consecrator."

The editor then goes on to urge four reasons for doubt as to the validity of Parker's consecration: there is "grave cause to doubt whether Parker was really consecrated at all;" there is, also, no proof that Barlow himself was ever consecrated; there is also the question of the form of consecration used, if any; and there is the question of jurisdiction.

THE success of the Prince of Wales lately on the race-course has called renewed attention to and general and strong condemnation in the religious press of Britain against the prevalence and the evils of betting so greatly promoted by racing. "It is impossible," said *The Christian World*, "to deny that the race-course, the betting-ring, betting agencies, and the whole system of ruinous gambling, mis-called sport, owe very much of their hold on the populace to the example set by royal princes and ministers of the Crown for generations past."

The Christian Register says that in a church in Norfolk, England, two weeks ago, the identical sermon was preached at the evening service that had been preached there by another minister in the morning. *The Register* adds, that the explanation has not yet been made public, and affords room for speculation. Perhaps the plan of skeleton sermons furnished on application has gone farther in England than in this country, and completed productions are purchasable. In that case due precautions as to duplicates ought to be guaranteed.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

VISIONS OF A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

EVEN the most loyal and patriotic sons of Albion begin to perceive that the British Empire is not thought as powerful by the foreigner as it is extensive, and much thought is given to the question whether it would not be possible to gather the loose parts of the Empire into a form compact enough to resist attack. Closer union of the colonies with the mother-country is suggested, and the suggestion is received with enthusiasm everywhere. The temper with which the Briton all over the world views the matter is aptly illustrated by a paper in the Hong-kong *Telegraph*, which we condense, and which may serve as a sample of thousands of similar productions. Mr. Granville Sharp says:

The Court of the Queen of England is the international court of peace, for Britain holds her possessions in trust for the world at large. A trustee must endeavor to increase trust-property, therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of Englishmen to continue extending the Empire. The highest authority may be quoted in support of this, for "Unto him that hath shall be given." The editor of a foreign paper lately discovered that England is encircling the world with her territory. He may yet learn that she intends, by God's help, to keep it. The true power of the British Empire lies in the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But in spite of such manifestations the colonies are very unwilling to tax themselves in defense of the Empire, and so the latest thing is a tariff against non-British goods, as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain at the banquet of the Association of Chambers of Commerce. Lord Masham, in the *London Times*, declares that the time has come for Great Britain to adopt protection, but protection is not yet very popular in England. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Will the English 'democracy' allow its Government to place a small tax on foreign corn and wool, as it does now on foreign brandy and tea, to give the Colonial farmer a better chance? Will the Colonial democracies allow their rulers to lose a large part of the enormous revenue derived from import duties, in order to give the British manufacturers a fair market? These are the questions which have to be answered, if a Zollverein is to be formed. Answered we believe they will be, now that the electorates are getting fairly face to face with them; but there is a good deal of education and discussion of details to be done first."

But the Cobdenites are on the lookout, and ready to reject protectionism under any name. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"If Imperial Federation is to be a means of reconciling old Liberals and old Tories in a united attack on Free Trade, it would indeed be the unhappiest of political conceptions. It is high time, after Mr. Chamberlain's speech, that the public should be on the alert. 'Imperial Federation' they call it; we prefer the old and simpler word 'Protection.'"

There is, however, a possibility that the increasing competition of the foreigner will force the Free-Traders to submit. Germany and Belgian competition is felt severely in England, and in the colonies American competition is added. In vain the English editors of colonial papers assure their readers that articles manufactured out of England are, without exception, valueless; their sale increases, especially in high-class goods. So Mr. Chamberlain's idea of a British Zollverein finds favor, altho exception is taken to the name, *The Friend of India* reminding the Minister that "even precedents, if made in Germany, are not reliable." On the Continent the whole thing is regarded as impracticable. *The Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"Even the advocates of the Zollverein scheme do not think it has much chance of success, and Mr. Chamberlain is too sensible a man not to know this. What he wanted was to say a pleasant

thing or two to the advocates of Protection without arousing all the Free-Traders. He further wanted to keep the necessity of a closer bond between the colonies and the mother country before the public at large, and the idea of a Customs Union will serve as well as any other to keep the main object, federation, before the people. Neither the Minister for the Colonies nor the Government have undertaken any responsibilities. They restrict themselves to a promise to consider proposals made by the colonies. Until these are formulated much water must run into the sea, and of the present Ministry hardly one will be left to consider such proposals when they come."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF McKINLEY'S NOMINATION.

THE Presidential election of 1896 promises to create more interest abroad than most of its predecessors. Already the probable result is commented upon, and there is no doubt in the European mind that McKinley will be victorious. The choice is not regarded as a fortunate one, and the sketches of the Republican candidate's character are, on the whole, not very flattering. That the St. Louis convention adopted the gold-plank is accepted as a good omen by European business men, but is not thought to remove definitely the danger of a return to what our European contemporaries term the "silver swindle." *The Morning Post* (London) says:

"The inveterate habit of American politicians is to circle round a question rather than to frankly attempt its solution, and on the subject of silver coinage all the Republican leaders have for years past sought to conciliate Western opinion. It is not therefore to be expected that any bold attempt will be made to rid the country of the mischief which this silver agitation has caused. But the principal portion of the Republican Party are people deeply interested in commercial transactions of the largest kind, and to them any policy which portends the substitution of silver for gold as the standard of value would mean serious embarrassment."

The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"Thus high tariff and sound money are to be the watchwords of the party which, barring some extraordinary accident, will furnish the next President of the United States. We should congratulate the Republicans heartily upon the second of these if we did not fear that our words might be used to injure those to whom they would be addressed. The high tariff will no doubt injure our trade, as it did before, but we must take comfort in the thought that nothing the United States could do would expose our commercial interests to so great a danger as the adoption of free trade in America. So far as Mr. McKinley's personal character is concerned, no word has been heard in this country which is not to his honor."

In Ireland a United States Presidential campaign is watched almost as closely as Irish local elections. We find a long leader in *United Ireland*, Dublin, which we condense as follows:

Generally the issue is straight, but in the present case it is singularly complicated. Three leading questions will come before the electorate—Protection versus Free Trade, gold versus silver, and Presidential third term. There is certainly a widespread movement among the Democrats to have Mr. Cleveland nominated. The question of gold versus silver has divided the country into an East and a West, and the feeling of the Western silverites is so strong that even threats of revolution are heard. The question of the tariff is comparatively simple, for public opinion is veering around toward Protection. Besides these leading points, there are some questions of minor importance which may yet influence the election. There is the question of a foreign war. Many patriotic Americans would hail a war with pleasure, 'because it would divert public attention from such irritating questions as the currency question, and bind Americans together in one common cause.' Irish interest in this needs no pointing. A less pleasant prospect is the rise of the A. P. A., a kind of Transatlantic Orangeism, said to be supported by McKinley. Taking it all around, our countrymen in America have a difficult

task in this Presidential contest, but there is no doubt that they will acquit themselves nobly."

A good many of our neighbors on the North think it necessary to inform the Republicans that their hope of a union of all English-speaking parts of this Continent is unfounded. Thus *The Monetary Times* says:

"In Canada, the current is running strongly the other way. The Americans thought they could force us into annexation, when they resolved to terminate the old reciprocity treaty; but their adverse action produced an effect directly contrary to that desired and intended. And if there be, in the Republic, any who believe that a repeal of the Bonding Act would so cripple Canada as to compel her to sue for admission into the Union, they are simply deceiving themselves."

On our Southern frontier *The Mexican Herald* is anxious to impress us with the idea that "Mexico, rising and prosperous, is quite good enough for the English-speaking section of its population," and criticizes the campaign as follows:

"The great industrial interests and combinations surrounding McKinley, and captained by Mark Hanna, are not going into this campaign for nothing. They are going to try to put in a 'safe' man so as to check the rising tide of Populism and anti-Trust sentiment. They know that the man nominated at St. Louis is 'all right,' and that there will be no lack of money for running his campaign. It is the frankest sort of politics, this year, in the United States. The big interests are making no concealment of their intentions, and they trust to the discouragement of the people, weary of the prolonged depression in business, to elect McKinley, and, if the Democrats are not very clever, it will come to pass."

Politiken, Copenhagen, warns its readers that McKinley will adhere to the most uncompromising tenets of Protectionism, and that "his ill-famed tariff will be reintroduced in aggravated form." *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is impossible to view the nomination of McKinley with satisfaction. His name is a manifest full of threats against Europe. It is synonymous with an almost prohibitive tariff. Around McKinley, too, are gathered all the Jingo and Chauvinists who meddle in the Cuban question and interfere in Venezuelan dispute. The Monroe doctrine has been affirmed in all its plenitude, and grave complications may be expected. Besides this, a most extensive activity in foreign politics is advocated. Now, it is quite clear that many of the points touched upon at St. Louis are used as election posters only, but it would also be unwise to deny that the enthusiasm of the delegates proved the trend of public opinion, and Europe must reckon with this fact. It is, nevertheless, very doubtful that the other American republics will agree to be bossed by their Northern fellow."

The *Figaro*, Paris, describes the present campaign as a fight between honesty and dishonesty, and declares that the attempt to introduce free silver is prompted by the hope of Western debtors to rid themselves of their obligations by paying fifty cents on the dollar. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"It is known that McKinley is a Protectionist. More than that is not generally known of him even among his countrymen, and, indeed, there is little to tell. To compare him with Napoleon is only one of those amusing exaggerations for which the Americans are famous. He rose to the rank of major during the Civil War, and could have remained in the army, but he distrusted his ability to rise further. As a lawyer he did not show special ability. As a politician he looked for a 'specialty,' which he found in Protectionism; for the rest he allowed himself to be shoved by others. His speeches are such as the American people are accustomed to—he never tells them anything they do not want to hear. McKinley is not a man of principles, as his attitude in the coinage question has shown. His only principle is that he must have votes. He is not an orator, but he is a man of many speeches, which is all the Americans want. To compare him with Gladstone is a sin. The coming President is not the kind of man America ought to have in these days of reckless, conflicting interests. The United States would be better off with a man pos-

sessed of some strength of character such as Cleveland has shown on more than one occasion. The time is, however, past when men of superior ability thought it an honor to hold political positions over there."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, writes in a similar strain, but gives McKinley credit for having stuck to his Protectionist principles "during the time when the Democrats attempted to rectify the mistakes of their predecessors." The paper is of opinion that the time was too short for Cleveland to succeed, "and he and his party must pay for the sins of the Republicans." The article closes as follows:

"If McKinley is elected, he will stand by the Republican device 'To the victors belong the spoils.' He will surround himself by his personal friends, in whose hands he will be as soft as putty. His foreign policy will be shaped to obtain the applause of the gallery, and applications of the Monroe doctrine may be confidently expected—which may lead to rather unexpected results. A calm future can not be predicted to the United States with McKinley as President."

ITALY'S TROUBLES ABROAD AND AT HOME.

MR. ILG, the Swiss engineer who has so often defended Menelik of Abyssinia in the press, has been appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia. According to the *Basler Nachrichten*, the Italian Premier and the agent of the Negus agree to the following terms:

"The Treaty of Ucciali, by which an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia was established, is to be abolished. Abyssinia is perfectly at liberty to negotiate with foreign powers. The Mareb River is to become the boundary between Abyssinia and the Italian possessions in Erythrea. The Negus returns the Italian prisoners without ransom, but is indemnified for all expenses incurred for their alimentation. The prisoners will not be released until the peace is concluded."

Ilg has proceeded on his way to Abyssinia. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, learns that the number of Italian prisoners in the hands of the Abyssinians is much larger than was expected—over 1,800 men and 150 officers. Italy's prestige has suffered much by this ending to her aggressive colonial policy, but public opinion demands the release of the prisoners, and the Government must submit. *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"Mr. Ilg has convinced Premier Rudini that the Negus is not in a position to conclude peace unless the Treaty of Ucciali is abrogated. The spirit of independence is very strong in the Abyssinians, and whatever internal struggles may divide them, they will always unite against the foreigner. By recognizing the Belesa and the Mareb as boundary of Erythrea, Menelik gives the Italians a chance to get out of the affair with some show of honor, especially as he will release the prisoners with all the honors of war."

This ending to Italy's colonial hopes has much impaired the prestige of the Government. The Radicals, still enraged at Crispi's attempts to put down corruption, are plotting with the Pope's party for the downfall of the monarchy. The Clericals, to whom the liberal-minded princes of the House of Savoy are almost as much an eyesore as the Protestant Emperor who rules now in Germany without the Pope's sanction, receive the advances of the Radicals very favorably. *The Correspondenza Verde*, Rome, says:

"The monarchy is bankrupt. It has made use of a policy opposed to the character of the country. They have impoverished the country, debased science and art, and killed commerce and industry. The Catholic party alone has not stained its name, and comes near the Republican ideal. The Catholic party is the reserve of the nation. When the monarchy has fallen, papacy, combined with democracy, will lift the nation back into its historic path. Freed from corrupt practises and in a fresh air of

new politics, the country will hail the Holy See and the republic as its saviors."

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits, also predicts the speedy downfall of the monarchy. The *Unita Cattolica* boldly confesses that the time has come for papacy to unite with the Radicals. It says:

"Like the Republicans we are adverse to this monarchy, it has fought against the Pope and degraded the country. Like the Republicans, we believe that the republic is more in keeping with the traditions of the people of Italy. Like the Republicans we, too, desire to see our country restored to prosperity. If the Republicans will not oppose the church, and do not hate the Supreme Pontificate, then we are their most natural allies."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

A GLANCE at the exchanges from Chinese ports proves that the much-commented-upon annexation of Chinese territory in Chefoo, on the part of Russia, is nothing but a bit of newspaper sensation. The ground in question is a narrow strip of shore, and generally submerged. The Russian Steam Navigation Company wanted it as a landing, and an English firm now claims prior rights. China, it seems, is just as unwilling to grant privileges to Russia as to any other power. A Japanese of Berlin points out in the *Vossische Zeitung* that China has always been distrustful of the movements of Russia. He publishes a memorial by Tseng-si-Tse, who was Chinese envoy to Russia in 1880. Russia had then taken possession of the country watered by the Ili River. With much trouble Tseng prevailed upon the Russians to vacate at least part of the territory of which they had possessed themselves. China, however, had to pay \$9,000,000. Tseng in his memorial argued as follows:

"To make war upon Russia would be foolish, as the Chinese army was disorganized, her fleet in a sad state, her coast badly defended. It may be said that Russia has her hands full with the Nihilists, and can not go to war. This idea is, however, foolish. As far as I can see, the risings in Russia are due to the extreme poverty of the population. Russia, therefore, is always on the lookout for a foreign war, as it gives her a chance to throw the dissatisfied elements upon the frontier. Whenever there is a revolutionary movement in Russia, her neighbors strengthen their frontiers. It is also useless to hope for assistance from Russia's European enemies. There is no virtue in European governments; they are concerned for their own aggrandizement. When Russia attacked Turkey, England came to the assistance of the latter power; but Turkey had to give an island—Cyprus—to England. As we can not afford to leave the Ili country altogether to Russia, we must make a treaty with the Northern power. A treaty must come to an end some day, whatever obstruction may be offered to its revision."

Mr. Kisak Tamai thinks this memorial is ample proof that China does not view Russia's advances with great favor. He proceeds:

"Li Hung Chang, tho sent as a special envoy, is no more Russia's friend than Tseng. But Li Hung Chang sees farther than most Chinamen, and seeks Russia's 'friendship' against the still more hated Japanese. A secret treaty between Russia and China is being negotiated, whatever Russia may say. But this treaty will not last long. Russia and France may agree, Russia and China never. Tseng's memorial proves that even cultured Chinese have a great aversion against foreigners, and that they believe least of all in the good faith of the Russians."

Li Hung Chang's behavior in Germany has displeased the Russians very much. If the astute Chinese envoy meant to create the impression that he has not been dazzled by the display of splendor during the coronation, he has certainly succeeded. The *Novoye Vremya* writes:

"It is to be deplored that the Chinese envoy, by his unskilful

phrases, created the impression that China seeks the individual support of Germany, independently of such assistance as has been rendered in conjunction with Russia and France. His admiration for the German army was expressed in a manner little befitting a diplomat. Li Hung Chang has spoiled the good impression which he intended to convey of the important part that Germany is likely to play in the history of his country."

The Germans are anxious to allay Russia's jealous suspicions. According to the utterances of the official organs, Germany is not about to pursue an independent policy in the Far East, but she views with evident satisfaction the troubles which are arising for England. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Russian influence certainly predominates at present. France has been driven by the Triple Alliance to seek protection under the wings of the Russian eagle, Turkey has been forced into a like course by England, and China, in a like measure, is compelled to obtain the help of Russia against Japan. Russia, assisted by France and Germany, has been able to turn the peace of Shimonoseki to her advantage in the same manner as she was forced to accept a revision of the peace of San Stefano. Russia plays her cards well, the Franco-Russian combination is turned more and more against the Anglo-Indian Empire, and its former importance to us is pushed into the background."

Japan, too, forced to come to terms with Russia or fight, seeks to settle the Korean question peaceably. General Yamagata is said to have been empowered by his Government to make definite proposals to Russia.

The Manchester *Guardian* claims to be in possession of the exact terms of the proposed agreement. Each of the two powers is to maintain a force of 250 men only in Korea, as body-guards to their respective ambassadors in Seoul. Neither power shall have the right to increase this garrison without the consent of the other. According to advices of the Japanese papers the negotiations are not progressing, and there is a strong suspicion that Russia will take possession of Korea to the utter exclusion of the Japanese. The English papers in Japan hope that the Mikado's Government will make a firm stand, and that England, in such a case, will give up her policy of non-intervention. The *Hyoga News*, Kobe, says:

"If matters are allowed to go just a little farther Russia's final absorption of the whole of Korea seems to us assured. And if the process of absorption is now brought roughly to a standstill then hostilities seem equally inevitable. The latter entails evils immediate and immense; the former necessitates an entire reversal of a traditional policy that England has already loosened her grip of with sufficient loss of prestige if not of material prosperity. Once again the powers of the Far East are at the parting of the ways."

The Japanese declare that it is impossible for them to give up Korea altogether. The *Yorodzu Choho*, replying to the assertion of the anti-Japanese missionaries in Korea "that Japan has no greater rights in the peninsula than any other country," says:

"Korea owes everything to Japan. Ever since the country has been opened to the outer world, it has made both ends meet only by reason of Japan's forbearance, Japan's trade, and Japan's pecuniary aid. The kingdom could not pay its humblest employee if it were not for the money lent by Japan. Japan has done what she could to stop corruption, but you 'can not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.' But our prestige must be upheld in Korea for all that, and the Koreans must be taught to respect the lives of Japanese citizens."

That Japan has restored order in Korea is acknowledged even by *The Korean Repository*, Seoul, always jealous of Japanese influence. A Mrs. Bishop asserted in *The St. James's Gazette* that, altho there was "unbounded official corruption" in Korea before the Japanese came there, the country was peaceful, and the Western leaven worked slowly, very slowly, beneath the surface. To this *The Repository* replies:

"We are happy to believe that the armed intervention of Japan

'changed,' to some extent at least, the 'unbounded official corruption' so prevalent in Korea. By the introduction of a proper system for the assessment and collection of taxes, the people in the country are beginning to have the very comfortable feeling that when they pay their taxes once the matter is done. They also are happy to pay their officers a fixed salary and to enjoy the novel sensation that there is an end to the demands made upon them from the magistracy. We do not pretend to decide the question whether the armed intervention by Japan in the affairs of another power can be justified by even such beneficial results to the people. We simply record the fact that the 'change' here was a good one. The protection of his property is something new to the Korean, it is true, but he appreciates it keenly. . . . 'Peace and good government' did not exist in Korea immediately before the military occupation by Japan, and whatever may have been the mistakes made by her here since her advent, it is but just to acknowledge that she did not interfere at the beginning without good show of reason."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE COBDEN JUBILEE.

AN important jubilee has been celebrated by the Cobden Club. In honor of the repeal of the Corn Laws a dinner was given by the club, at which Free-Traders from all parts of the world united. Mr. Courtney presided, and pronounced a eulogy upon the life and work of Richard Cobden. Yet the jubilee served as an occasion for the opponents of Free-Trade to give vent to their opinion, and their number seems to be very considerable. *The Saturday Review*, in a long editorial which we condense, expresses itself as follows:

What would Cobden and his friends have thought if they could have foreseen that the jubilee would be celebrated by only a little gathering of the faithful, while all the world over the dominant tendency is in direct opposition to their doctrine? Not that old-fashioned Protectionism survives among us. We may safely say that England is never likely to become Protectionist in the sense that France and Germany are Protectionist. It is not that we are likely to have a party led by a McKinley or a Méline; but the voter may become convinced that a substantial national benefit in the shape of an enormous and easily collected revenue would accrue from the levying of an all-around duty of five per cent. on imports from foreign countries, and will not be deterred by being called "protectionist" and "reactionary." Cobden was heart and soul for the small shopkeeper; the workingman he distrusted. His political followers are dependent upon the trades-union vote, and trade-unionism is Protection. "My work is done," cried Cobden in 1846. Done, certainly, and its practical results are with us; but as an article of political faith it is as dead as mutton.

The Speaker takes Lord Masham's letter to *The Times* as its text, and comments upon it in the following remarks, which we condense:

Lord Masham shows that the exports of pig iron and cotton have fallen considerably, that our import of silk is eight times what we export, that Germany's exports of cutlery are twice as much as ours, that our tin-plate industry is ruined by the McKinley tariff. All these things may be true, yet the inference drawn from them may be wrong. France is the example of Protection *par excellence*, and French trade shows an actual decline. German success is certainly not due to Protection. Nothing can be clearer than that our decline, especially in two great staple groups of trades—the chemical trade and the iron trade—is due very largely to want of intelligence. We apply less science, and work more by rule of thumb; and so German ability and German technical training catch us up. Protection would largely remove such stimulus as competition still gives us, for what the threatened industries want is science—and smartness. Protection leads straight to the ring and the trust.

The Home News, criticizing severely Mr. Leonard Courtney's speech at the Cobden dinner, says:

"He pointed out that even in England certain districts have

suffered diminution of population and of commercial transactions under Free Trade, tho he denied that this diminution was in consequence of Free Trade. In the same way he affirmed that, when countries have prospered, under Protection, prosperity has come in spite of Protection. This seems to us a rather roundabout way of saying that prosperity or depression will attend countries or parts of countries whatever tariff arrangements may be in force. . . . He is opposed to an Imperial Zollverein, but would not be unwilling to consider an Anglo-Saxon Zollverein. He must know that the Protectionists of the United States would never listen for an instant to any such proposal."

The Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne, is of opinion that Free Trade is in a defensive position to-day in England, and that the language of its defenders is anything but triumphant, as they acknowledge that England's industrial and commercial supremacy may vanish. The most the champions of Free Trade can say is that it will serve as a cushion to let England down easy. Dr. Theodor Barth, one of the staunchest champions of Free Trade in Germany, says in the *Nation*, Berlin:

"No legislative transaction has had such beneficial effects in England as the repeal of the Corn Laws. It was attended by many important results. The old Tory party broke down, the old Whigs developed into modern Radicals, from an aristocracy England has been changed into a Democracy with monarchical representation. True, Richard Cobden's dream of universal Free Trade was not realized. Bismarck overthrew Free Trade in Germany, the Protectionist epidemic spread to America with McKinleyite extravagances, and touched even the Australian colonies. England alone did not lose faith in the blessings of Free Trade. It is, of course, impossible to foresee whether Great Britain will successfully resist this Protectionist influenza. Personally I do not believe that she will lose faith in Free Trade, for Protectionism has already spent its force. The Protectionists are forced to disguise their plans under the name of an Imperial Zollverein. But tho Great Britain has greater and richer colonies than any other country, only 25-35 per cent. of British trade is with these colonies, and sober-minded Englishmen will not risk tariff wars."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE rising of the natives in German South Africa has been successfully put down. The Hereros, some 60,000 strong, have submitted to Major Leutwein, and it is confidently expected that native disturbances will now be confined to the British possessions.

It is now asserted that Moody and Sankey hymns caused the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," read in the Turkish language, breathes a martial spirit and is apt to be taken in a literal sense as an exhortation to fight the Turk. It is suggested as a possible explanation of the charges against Professor Troumaian that what was supposed to be his revolutionary language was the quotation of some such hymns. The revivalist and the sweet singer in Israel should be sent to Yildiz Kiosk to explain that they sing only in a Pickwickian sense.

The Japan Gazette wants to know if the British trader has lost his enterprise. "Time was," says the paper, "when British capitalists were first in any new field, but in Korea they do not seem to make any headway. The clever agent of an American company is building a railway, Russians are to work coal-mines, and the Germans are after the gold. The British are as hopelessly out of it as the Japanese. This is another proof of how politics affect commerce. Had the British officials retained Port Hamilton it is certain that by this time the British merchants would have shown keener interest in Korea."

THE Sultan gave orders that the Armenians who had been forced to turn Mohammedans should be allowed to worship as Christians once more. A few men of Tsijvlik did so, but the Turks and Kurds attacked them, killed fifteen, and dug out the eyes of the others, as a warning to all recent converts to Mohammedanism. The eyes were gathered into a gruesome string of beads and exhibited in the villages around. So says the *London Daily Chronicle*. The Continental press, however, is a little skeptical, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* even says that such news, if published in an English paper, must be regarded as an exaggeration.

WE find in a German paper some curious references to the Golden Rose which the Pope confers upon Catholic princes and princesses as a mark of distinction. Pope Julius sent it to Henry VIII. of England. Within a year the Pope lost his power over England. Another Pope gave the Rose to King Bomba of Naples. In less than a year the king lost his throne. Emperor Francis Josef received it, and lost the battle of Sadowa soon after. Napoleon III. got it, and lost the war against Germany and his throne in less than a year. Queen Isabel of Spain, too, lost her throne in less than twelve months after the Rose had been conferred upon her. It is said this list of unlucky recipients could be much extended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN AS AN ITINERANT LAWYER.

WHEN Lincoln returned to Springfield, Ill., from Congress, in 1849, he vigorously took up the practise of law. Miss Ida M. Tarbell (July *McClure's*) tells us about the arrangements for the administration of justice in Illinois in those days, and then presents reminiscences and anecdotes from men who practised with Lincoln at the bar. We quote:

"Having accepted a case, Lincoln's first object seemed to be to reduce it to its simplest elements. 'If I can clean this case of technicalities, and get it properly swung to the jury, I'll win it,' he told his partner Herndon one day. He began by getting at what seemed to him the pivot on which it rested. Sure of that, he cared little for anything else. He trusted very little to books; a great deal to common sense and the sense of right and wrong.

"In the make of his character Mr. Lincoln had many elements essential to the successful circuit lawyer," says one of his fellow practitioners. 'He knew much of the law as written in the books, and had that knowledge ready for use at all times. That was a valuable possession in the absence of law-books, where none were obtainable on the circuit. But he had more than a knowledge of the law. He knew right and justice, and knew how to make their application to the affairs of every-day life. That was an element in his character that gave him power to prevail with the jury when arguing a case before them. Few lawyers ever had the influence with a jury that Mr. Lincoln had.'

"When a case was clear to him and he was satisfied of its justice, he trusted to taking advantage of the developments of the trial to win. For this reason he made few notes beforehand, rarely writing out his plan of argument. Those he left are amusingly brief; for instance, the notes made for a suit he had brought against a pension agent who had withheld as fee half of the pension he had obtained for the aged widow of a Revolutionary soldier. Lincoln was deeply indignant at the agent, and had resolved to win his suit. He read up the Revolutionary War afresh, and when he came to address the jury drew a harrowing picture of the private soldier's sufferings and of the trials of his separation from his wife. The notes for this argument ran as follows:

"No contract.—Not Professional Services. Unreasonable charge. Money retained by Def't not given by Pl'tf.—Revolutionary War.—Soldier's bleeding feet.—Pl'tf's husband.—Soldier leaving home for army.—*Skin def't.*—Close.

"Lincoln's reason for not taking notes, as he told it to H. W. Beckwith, a student in the Danville office of Lincoln and Lamon, was: 'Notes are a bother, taking time to make, and more to hunt them up afterward; lawyers who do so soon get the habit of referring to them so much that it confuses and tires the jury.' 'He relied on his well-trained memory,' says Mr. Beckwith, 'that recorded and indexed every passing detail. And by his skilful questions, a joke, or pat retort as the trial progressed, he steered his jury from the bayous and eddies of side issues and kept them clear of the snags and sandbars, if any were put in the real channel of his case.'

"Much of his strength lay in his skill in examining witnesses. 'He had a most remarkable talent for examining witnesses,' says an intimate associate; 'with him it was a rare gift. It was a power to compel a witness to disclose the whole truth. Even a witness at first unfriendly, under his kindly treatment would finally become friendly, and would wish to tell nothing he could honestly avoid against him, if he could state nothing for him.'

"He could not endure an unfair use of testimony or the misrepresentation of his own position. 'In the Harrison murder case,' says Mr. T. W. S. Kidd of Springfield, a crier of the court in Lincoln's day, 'the prosecuting attorney stated that such a witness made a certain statement, when Mr. Lincoln rose and made such a plaintive appeal to the attorney to correct the statement, that the attorney actually made the *amende honorable*, and afterward remarked to a brother lawyer that he could deny his own child's appeal as quickly as he could Mr. Lincoln's.'

"Sometimes under provocation he became violently angry. In the murder case referred to above, the judge ruled contrary to his expectations, and, as Mr. Lincoln said, contrary to the decision

of the Supreme Court in a similar case. 'Both Mr. Lincoln and Judge Logan, who was with him in the case,' says Mr. Kidd, 'rose to their feet quick as thought. I do think he was the most unearthly looking man I had ever seen. He roared like a lion suddenly aroused from his lair, and said and did more in ten minutes than I ever heard him say or saw him do before in an hour.'

"He depended a great deal upon his stories in pleading, using them as illustrations which demonstrated the case more conclusively than argument could have done. Judge H. W. Beckwith of Danville, Ill., in his 'Personal Recollections of Lincoln,' tells a story which is a good example of Lincoln's way of condensing the law and the facts of an issue in a story.

"A man, by vile words, first provoked and then made a bodily attack upon another. The latter in defending himself gave the other much the worst of the encounter. The aggressor, to get even, had the one who thrashed him tried in our circuit court upon a charge of an assault and battery. Mr. Lincoln defended, and told the jury that his client was in the fix of a man who, in going along the highway with a pitchfork on his shoulder, was attacked by a fierce dog that ran out at him from a farmer's doorway. In parrying off the brute with the fork its prongs stuck into the brute and killed him.

"What made you kill my dog?" said the farmer. "What made him try to bite me?" "But why did you not go at him with the other end of the pitchfork?" "Why did he not come after me with his other end?" At this Mr. Lincoln whirled about in his long arms an imaginary dog and pushed its tail end toward the jury. This was the defensive plea of "*son assault demesne*"—loosely, that 'the other fellow brought on the fight'—quickly told, and in a way the dullest mind would grasp and retain.

"Mr. T. W. S. Kidd says that he once heard a lawyer opposed to Lincoln trying to convince a jury that precedent was superior to law, and that custom made things legal in all cases. When Lincoln arose to answer him he told the jury he would argue his case in the same way. Said he: 'Old 'Squire Bagly, from Menard, came into my office and said, "Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has a man what's been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?" I told him he had not; when the old 'squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly, and said: "Lincoln, I thought you was a lawyer. Now Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and I bet him a 'squire could do it, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion I don't want it, for I know a thunderin' sight better, for I have been 'squire now eight years and have done it all the time.'"

SLAVERY IN MANCHURIA.

IN many parts of Manchuria the late Chinese-Japan war interfered so seriously with agricultural operations that there is a good deal of distress. The consequence is that the slave-trade flourishes. The *Chuo*, Tokyo, relates some touching incidents of the misery which causes parents to sell their children. Its correspondent at Yingkow, a Japanese merchant, declares that many districts are suffering from famine. He says:

"One of the direct consequences of this calamity is an aggravation of the slave-trade, more particularly the selling of children, an evil which prevails even in ordinary times to a more or less extent in various parts of China. Children are not sold by their parents until the latter are absolutely driven to it by dire starvation. Buyers collect the children (just as keepers of registry offices in Japan collect laborers) and either sell them to a middle man or trade them directly with intending purchasers. The price paid for a child ranges between \$1.50 and \$2. The brokers always give a guaranty to purchasers that parents will never again acknowledge or claim their children. A Japanese merchant bought, for a small sum, a little girl who was so ugly that her masters ill-treated her and begrudged her the food she ate. The Japanese intends to make a free servant of her. Handsome girls, however, are treated well, and fetch good prices when they grow up, while the ugly ones are kept to the most menial tasks.

"Boy slaves are educated with the children of the master, and treated almost as kindly. This seems very strange at first sight, but when the mystery is cleared up, it explains why the Chinese

are so successful in mercantile transactions. Everybody knows that a Chinese merchant of means owns a number of branch establishments, and that he seldom incurs any loss from the faithlessness of the managers of his branch shops. This success is largely due to boy slaves. When a boy has reached the years of adolescence his master obtains for him a wife. When a child or two have been born to the couple the slave is put in charge of a branch shop at a distant town. The relation between the merchant and his master being so very close, in fact an indissoluble bond, it is not wonderful that even when the former does not exercise any particular vigilance the distant branches are conducted with as much faithfulness and diligence as if the owner were personally in charge of the business. No clerk educated at a commercial college can surpass a slave thus trained in diligence and conscientiousness."

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

WE quote the following striking comparison from *The Popular Science News*, June:

"Professor Mulhall, the eminent English statistician, shows the comparative wealth of nations by the following illustration, from which it would seem that England alone is not the richest nation on the earth, and consequently not necessarily the strongest in war. It has been wisely said that modern battles are determined largely by the influence of gold, it being more powerful than gunpowder and strategy.



"The several peaks in the group represent the wealth of the different countries, in visible and tangible property, including land, cattle, houses, furniture, railways, ships, merchandise, bullion, etc., and the proportional totals are about as follows:

United States.....	\$64,120,000,000
Great Britain.....	47,000,000,000
France.....	42,990,000,000
Germany.....	31,185,000,000
Russia.....	25,445,000,000
Austria.....	19,275,000,000
Italy.....	14,815,000,000
Spain.....	12,580,000,000
Australia.....	6,865,000,000
Belgium.....	5,035,000,000
Holland.....	4,900,000,000
Canada.....	4,180,000,000
Sweden.....	3,641,000,000
Rumania.....	3,180,000,000
Argentina.....	2,545,000,000

"The combined wealth of England and all her colonies would doubtless change the comparative figures somewhat."

Mulhall's statistics were criticized lately before the Paris Statistical Society by M. Charles Limousin, who, as reported in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 6) said:

"Mr. Mulhall shows the accumulation of wealth in America, and he presents us with averages. But in an assemblage of statisticians I need not insist on the fallacious character of averages. We need only recall the pleasantries: 'You have \$100,000; I have nothing—that makes \$50,000 apiece.' We know that in the United States colossal fortunes exist, that one of the millionaires of that country had, a dozen years ago an income of 63,000,000

francs [\$12,600,000]. That increases the share of the poor, reckoned in an average, but decreases their effective share. Another observation should be made on the difference in the value of money. The dollar, taken as a type by Mr. Mulhall, is worth less in the United States than in Europe, and its purchasing power varies from one European country to another. There should be, therefore, some corrections in the comparisons made by the eminent English statistician. But what remains established is the difference between the productive powers of the different peoples, the difference between the quantities of products consumed; that is to say, in that which constitutes in reality the welfare of men."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAX O'RELL ON "PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT."

THE magazine writers still continue to discuss the "new woman," *pro* and *con*. The latest on the subject is in the form of a symposium in the July number of *The North American Review*. The symposium consists of a paper by Max O'Rell, with comments by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the Order of King's Daughters.

After introducing his subject with the remark: "I loathe the domination of woman, but I ever crave for her influence," the witty Frenchman proceeds to characterize the new woman, like a true Gaul not forgetting to get in a "sly dig" in the mean while at Anglo-Saxon society in general. We quote:

"The American men are so busy, so long absent from home, that many of their womankind have to find out a way of using the leisure time left at their disposal, with results that are not always altogether satisfactory. Some devote that time to literature, to the improvement of their brilliant native intellect; some spend it in frivolities; some indulge in all the fads of Anglo-Saxon life.

"The women of good society in America are what they are everywhere else, satisfied with their lot, which consists in being the adored goddesses of refined households; but there exists in this country, among the middle—perhaps what I should call in European parlance, lower-middle—classes, restless, bumptious, ever poking-their-noses-everywhere women who are slowly, but surely and safely, transforming this great land of liberty into a land of petty, fussy tyranny, and trying, often with complete success, to impose on the community fads of every shape and form.

"If there is one country in the world where the women appear, in the eyes of the foreign visitor, to enjoy all manner of privileges and to have the men in leading-strings, that country is America. You would imagine, therefore, that America should be the last country where the 'new woman' was to be found airing her grievances. Yet she is flourishing throughout the length and breadth of this huge continent. She is petted by her husband, the most devoted and hard-working of husbands in the world; she is literally covered with precious stones by him. She is allowed to wear hats that would 'fetch' Paris in Carnival time, or start a panic at a *Corpus Christi* procession in Paris or a Lord-Mayor's show in London. She is the superior of her husband in education, and almost in every respect. She is surrounded by the most numerous and delicate attentions. Yet she is not satisfied.

"The Anglo-Saxon 'new woman' is the most ridiculous production of modern times and destined to be the most ghastly failure of the century. She is *par excellence* the woman with a grievance, and self-labeled the greatest nuisance of modern society. The new woman wants to retain all the privileges of her sex and secure, besides, all those of man. She wants to be a man and to remain a woman. She will fail to become a man, but she may succeed in ceasing to be a woman. . . .

"Woman has no grievance against man. Her only grievance should be, I admit, against nature, which made her different from man; with duties different, physically and otherwise, almost always to her disadvantage. The world exists and marches on through love. I pity from the bottom of my heart the good woman who is not to know the whispers of love of a good husband or the caresses of little children, but I am not prepared to see life become a burden for her sake.

"There is no possibility of denying or ignoring the fact. The purpose, the *raison d'être*, of woman is to be a mother, as the *raison d'être* of a fruit-tree is to bear fruit. And wo to the next generations; for everybody knows that *only* the children of quiet and reposed women are healthy and intelligent.

"The woman question will only be solved by the partnership in life of man and wife, as it exists in France, where, thank God! the 'new woman' is unknown; by the equality of the sexes, but each with different, well-defined duties to perform.

"The 'new woman' is not to be found outside of Great Britain, where woman is her husband's inferior, and of the United States, where she is his superior.

"The woman who devotes a good deal of her time to the management of public affairs is a woman who is not required to devote much of it to private ones.

"Show me a woman of forty!

"Look on this picture: eyes bright, beaming with joy and happiness, complexion clear, rosy, plump, not a wrinkle, mouth smiling. See her lips bearing the imprint of holy kisses, and her neck the mark of her little children's arms. She has no grievance. Ask her to join the 'new woman' army. 'No, thanks,' she will say with a smile of pity, 'the old style is good enough for me.'

"And on this: thin, sallow complexion, eyes without luster, wrinkled, mouth sulky, haughty, the disgust of life written on every feature. That woman will join the ranks of every organization which aims at taking the cup of love away from the lips of every happy being.

"But all this might take the shape of a long digression. Let us see how some American women devote part of the time which they are not probably wanted to devote at home.

"I think that of all the grand fads indulged in by some women in America the palm should be given to the compulsory water-drinking work. That is a colossal illustration of what women can do when left entirely to their own resources."

The rest of Mr. O'Rell's paper consists of a series of similar lively thrusts at "female reformers," "temperance reformers" especially.

In her comment Mrs. Spofford contends that Mr. O'Rell's article is "incoherent," and that he makes assumptions unwarranted by the facts. She says:

"In the first paragraph of this little chat of his, Mr. O'Rell assumes the incorrect postulate that the women of this country wish to govern. He mistakes; they wish only the liberty to govern themselves and their own interests. . . .

"In continuing this line of remark our excursive visitor takes occasion to declare that it is the *raison d'être* of a woman to be a mother; but he forgets to state that then also it is the *raison d'être* of a man to be a father; which clears the equation of both members and leaves room for the development of the other affairs of life.

"But really it is Mr. O'Rell himself who has a grievance. And his grievance seems to be that it is difficult in some parts of this country to obtain wine and beer at open tables, which he lays to the account of the exertions of some women and not at all to those of any men. . . .

"Mr. O'Rell is behind the age in America. Time was when 'the long-haired man and the short-haired woman' were pierced by the arrows of the scornful; but they set on foot and accomplished the greatest reform ever wrought in the history of humanity. Now they, and the fashion of them, have gone by. And it is not necessary to tell those that meet them every day, on the street, in the office, the shop, the college, the hospital, the settlement house, that the greater part of the women who are now taking their place as equal factors of life, of civilization, and of the welfare of the world, are young, well groomed, dressed in the best modes Paris sends us, neglecting none of the duties and none of the delicacies of manners and of living, agreeable, often beautiful, often married, with happy homes perfectly kept, with tender husbands of a nobler sort than they who hold a woman as their plaything and personal property, with dear children whose rosy health attests their care and whose future is their chief concern; when unmarried, remaining single for the same good reason that many men give—because they choose to do so; and, when by chance no longer young, as beautiful and as fine as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe herself."

Mrs. Bottome thinks that, even if all Mr. O'Rell says in praise of the American woman were true, still she ought to be unsatisfied. "If she were satisfied, she would be fit only for a harem." We quote a portion of her comment:

"Ah! in the latter part of this nineteenth century, here in the United States, and in Great Britain, covering a woman with precious stones does not answer her nobler needs. She must work to make this world holier. To receive from God and to give out to one's fellows is the only way in which women as well as men can be made happy.

"As to the happy wife and mother we are told to look at this picture: 'See her lips bearing the imprints of holy kisses, and her neck the marks of the little children's arms.' I know women too well to believe that the babies will be neglected, and I know all about the little arms around a mother's neck. But is a mother's interest in what concerns her children to end with their nursery days? Any problem that touches the home concerns her, and it is her duty to take personal interest in it. And that fact alone justifies women in making their influence felt either in public or private, when the safeguards of home are in danger. And as to those who do enter public life because of their interest in other questions, all I can say is that such of the women who are advocating the cause of suffrage as I personally know, are among the noblest women I have ever met, and there is in them none of the spirit of domination of which the author of 'Petticoat Government' complains."

Adoption of Rats by a Cat.—According to a French journal, *L'Eleveur*, a cat in La Creuse, near Mainsat, France, was recently found in the storeroom of a house, nursing, with much tenderness, four young rats. When the proprietor, judging it inexpedient to favor this opportunity for the increase of a species that is little loved by agriculturists, seized two of the rats and killed them, the cat came to the aid of the other two and asked mercy for her children by adoption, in her characteristic way. The proprietor was touched and the cat has continued to bring up her protégés.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Gloucester Smallpox Epidemic.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of June 20 appears an article on the above subject, credited to *The British Medical Journal* of May 23, which deserves to have thrown upon it a little of the light of truth. It has appeared in many journals and newspapers, several of which have refused a reply. Having been asked by several to reply to it, I send this to you:

The article, after recounting the recent progress made by the cause of anti-vaccination at Gloucester says: "Then came the epidemic which in the early part of the present year burst like a thunder-cloud over the city and awakened it rudely from the fool's paradise into which so many of its inhabitants had been beguiled."

Now, it has been only a few years since the rebellion of the people of Gloucester against vaccination took place, and then nearly all had been vaccinated. The recent epidemic broke out among vaccinated people, and seventy per cent. of all the cases were among them; it ran more than a month before an unvaccinated person took the disease (see official report in the *Wiltshire Advocate*, March 19, for the original of these statements). And *North Gloucester* has been almost free from the epidemic. Now, the trouble has come because of the neglect, not of vaccination, but of sanitary laws, and in this way: The sewage of Gloucester goes into the river Severn; a trap-door preventing its return at high tide had been opened at low-water time, forgotten, and left off for several months. At times this backed-up sewage actually stood in the streets and gutters! Smallpox, a filth disease, therefrom resulted, and when sanitation resumes its sway, vaccination meantime enforced, vaccination will be given all the credit. Leicester not long ago went through much the same experience, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that non-vaccinated Leicester had fewer persons attacked by smallpox than well-vaccinated Leicester had deaths from smallpox in 1871-72. (That epidemic, by the way, was the worst England ever knew, 44,000 dying in a country where at least 85 per cent. of the people were vaccinated.)

Vaccination never prevents or subdues smallpox; those who think it does do not pin their faith to it alone, but practise strict sanitation—then the disease abates.

W. B. CLARKE, M.D.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

"CENSUS reports show imbecility steadily on the increase, and that today there are nearly one hundred thousand mental defectives of this class in the United States," says *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. "Provision has been made for the care and training of eight thousand, but of these, five thousand are unimprovable—incapable of training and are by their infirmity naturally set apart from harm to themselves or others. The three thousand improvable must be kept from ever polluting the life of the nation by taint of blood or irresponsible crime."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Week of Dull Markets.

Nearly all general merchandise markets continue dull, and the volume of business is smaller than anticipated. Little or no disposition is shown to engage in new enterprises, both city and country merchants continuing to purchase with more than usual conservatism in view of the unsettled financial outlook and the low range of prices.

Bank clearings amount to \$955,000,000 for the week, 3 per cent. less than last week. This is a decrease from the corresponding total in July, 1895, of 7 per cent., but an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with the like total in 1894. Contrasted with the corresponding aggregate in July, 1893, this week's clearings are 2 per cent. smaller, and is compared with 1892, 9 per cent. smaller. The more important decreases in prices for staples this week are for iron, steel, petroleum, cotton, lard, and coffee. Total number of business failures in the United States this week shows an unexpected increase, 255, compared with 219 last week. When contrasted with the corresponding week in 1895, the increase during the past six business days in 41, and compared with the second week of July, 1894, the current week's increase is 43. During the corresponding week of 1893, however, in the midst of the panic, there were more than twice as many failures as this week.

Stock speculation at New York is dull and prices are slightly better after extensive liquidation and bear selling, which carried quotations below the Venezuela disturbance level of December. The reduction of the Treasury gold reserve by specie exports and gold hoarding to below \$95,000,000 was effective in creating the decline. Gold-hoarding tendencies have apparently been exaggerated for an effect on prices.—*Bradstreet's*, July 18.

Uncertain Financial Future.

Disapproval of the action at the Chicago convention has had some influence in the markets the past week, but a far more important factor has

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been the feeling that the financial future is still uncertain. This acute attack of doubt, coming at a time when business is, for other reasons, seriously depressed, has made the week unusually gloomy in speculative circles. The average price of sixty active railroad stocks has declined from \$47.32 to \$44.76 per share, and the average of trust stocks from 47.30 to \$44.48 per share. The operations of speculators caused nearly all the decline, but they would not have been able to depress prices in this fashion had there not been a prevailing sense of distrust.

The exports of gold, probably amounting to \$3,525,000 for the week, appear to reflect foreign rather than American conditions, because the merchandise exports for two weeks of June have been 25 per cent. larger than last year, while the imports for substantially the same weeks have been 20 per cent. smaller than last year. Within a short time the rapidly increasing outgo of wheat will have an important effect, and a little later the outgo of cotton, which will probably be large at low prices, and meanwhile the exports of animal products are heavy, prices being exceptionally low. Current reports have made European buying of securities considerably in excess of selling, but it is necessary to note that such reports ordinarily deserve little confidence, because New York speculators know how to make orders seem to come from foreign sources.

The wheat market has been remarkably well supported, in spite of a very favorable report by the Government, and prices are a shade higher than a week ago without any discoverable reason connected with American supply or demand. Altho the Government crop report was unexpectedly favorable, it commanded little confidence because previous returns have been misleading.—*Dun's Review*, July 18.

Crop Prospects.

"The crop prospects continue to the encouraging; in localities they are better than they were last week. Cotton and wheat will begin to go abroad soon and influence the rate of exchange in our favor. *The Chronicle* reports railroad earnings for the fourth week of June of 10.87 per cent. better than last year, and for the first week of July 9.71 per cent. better. Rates on corn from the West have been reduced. A preliminary report on our foreign commerce for the fiscal year shows that our exports exceeded our imports, gold and silver omitted, \$102,000,000. In wheat and flour there was some decrease, but in corn the increase was very heavy, and in other cereals there was some gain."—*Journal of Commerce*, July 21.

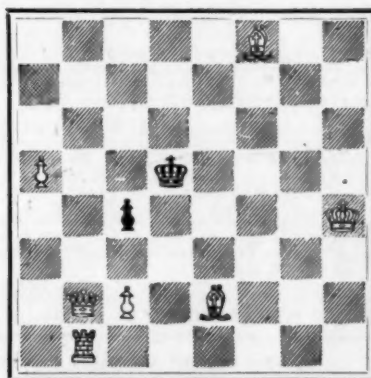
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 159.

Black—Two Pieces.

K on Q 4; P on Q B 5.

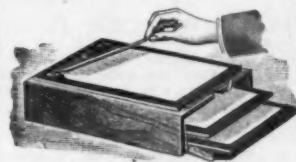


White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 4; Q on Q Kt 2; Bs on K 2, K B 8; R on Q Kt sq; Ps on Q B 2, Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 152.

Of the several attempts to solve this problem only three are worth consideration:

B—Kt 5	K—R 8
1. P—B 6	2. P—B 7

etc., etc.

Lepine Hall Rice, Boston, who sent this, says that, if Black (2) B—B 5 in order to command White's Queening square, White plays B—Q 3, holding Black's Q B P and winning the K B P.

K—B 6
2. ———, P—Kt 7 etc., sent by the Rev. I. W. B—R 4

Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., and Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga. 3 K—R 8 followed by P—Kt 7. Prof. C. D. Schmitt, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. K. Proudfoot, Kansas City, Kan., and Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash., contend that whereas Black must play B—B 5 to prevent White from Queening, White will capture K B P by B—B 7 and the Q B P can never pass Q B 7. We would be pleased to have all our crack solvers try these different solutions. It would be very interesting and instructive to get their various views.

No. 153.

As only two persons have sent correct solution of 153, we will hold over the solution one week.

No. 154.

P-Q B 3. This wins the Queen, for if Q x K B 4, P-K Kt 3. This is a wonderful illustration of the powers of a Knight. Correct solution received from Lepine H. Rice; Gustav A. Barth, Stapleton, S. I.; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.

E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can., found 150 and 151. Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, solved 161.

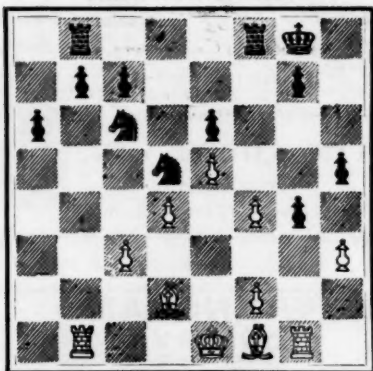
Four Masters' Play.

The following very interesting game was played at Hastings:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

BLACKBURNE AND PILLSBURY. White.	SCHIFFERS AND TSCHIGORIN. Black.	BLACKBURNE AND PILLSBURY. White.	SCHIFFERS AND TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	12 B-K 2	Castles
2 P-Q B 4	Kt-Q B 3 (a)	13 R-Kt 5 (b)	P-K B 4
3 Kt-B 3 (b)	B-Kt 5 (c)	14 P-K B 4 (i)	Q-R 5
4 P x P	B x Kt (d)	15 P-K 5	P-Q R 3 (k)
5 Kt P x B (e)	Q x P	16 R-Q Kt sq	Kt-Q 4
6 P-K 3	P-K 3 (f)	17 B-B 4 (l)	Q-R 6
7 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5	18 B-K B sq (m)	Q-Kt 5
8 B-Q 2	B x Kt	19 Q x Q	P x Q
9 P x B	K Kt-K 2	20 K-Kt sq	P-K R 4
10 P-K 4 (g)	Q-K R 4	21 P-K R 3 (n)
11 R-Q Kt sq R-Q Kt sq			

Position after White's Twenty-first Move.
Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

21 Kt x K B P	35 R-Q 8 ch K-R 2
22 P x P	P-R 5 (o)
23 P-Kt 5 (p)	Kt-K 2
24 R-K R sq Kt (K 2)-	Kt 3 (q)
25 B x Kt (r)	R x B
26 B x R P	P-Kt 3
27 H-Q 3	Kt-K 2
28 R-R 3 (s)	Q R-K B sq
29 R-Kt 2	Kt-Q 4
30 B-B 4 (t)	Q R-B 4
31 B x Kt	P x B
32 R-Kt 5	R x Kt P
33 R x Q P	R-Kt 7
34 P-K 6	R (B 5) x B P
	35 R-Q 8 ch K-R 2
	36 R x P ch K-Kt 3
	37 R-Kt 4 K-B 3
	38 R x R R x R
	39 P-Q 5 R-Q B 7
	40 R-B 8 ch K-K 2
	41 R-B 7 ch K-Q sq
	42 R-Q 7 ch K-B sq
	43 R x Kt P K-Q sq
	44 R-Kt 3 R x R P
	45 R-Kt 8 ch K-K 2
	46 R-Q B 8 R-R 2
	47 K-K 2 P-B 4
	48 K-Q 3 and wins.

Notes by Pollock, in *The British Chess Magazine*.

(a) Up to and inclusive of Black's ninth move, this game, with a slight variation in the order of the moves, is identical with the tourney game

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between Lasker and Tschigorin, won by the latter. Black's second move is quite against all the canons of ancient and modern play.

(b) Black's primary aim being clearly seen to be the attacking advance of the K P two squares at once instead of one, the efforts of the White allies are directed to baffle that object. The text-move is more restrictive than 3 Kt-Q B 3, which might, after Q x P, admit of the advance indicated.

(c) Quite in keeping with the general plan.

(d) 4 . . . Q x P; 5 Kt-B 3, Q-K R 4, followed by Castling, would be too risky, especially as Black would remain so backward on the King's side.

(e) Doubtless more advantageous than the following: 5 K x Kt, B x B P; 6 Kt-B 3, Kt-B 3; P-B 3, P-K 3; 8 P-K 4, Q-Q 2.

(f) Playing the Pawn two squares would now only leave it in the way, or else, by exchanging it off, give White still a better centre.

(g) The Lasker-Tschigorin game diverges here as follows: 10 R-K Kt sq, Q-K R 4; 11 Q-Kt 3, Kt-Q sq; 12 Q-Kt 5 ch. The move of the present game is seemingly an improvement, leading to the exceedingly powerful occupation of the Q Kt file with the Rook. In any case, White's game with the strong Pawn centre, the two Bs and the futurity for the Rooks ought to prove too much for any ingenuities of Russian cavalry.

(h) This must evidently force a weakness in the enemy's ramparts, as it would never do to allow the K to cross over to K Kt 5.

(i) Not 14 Q-Kt 3, as Black with Q-Kt 3 in reply would attack the K P and defend his own, while White would not threaten R x Q Kt P on account of Kt-R 4.

(k) They afterward lose this Pawn at an awkward moment. The move, however, is not a careless one, the design seeming to be again to prevent the Q R crossing in the attack of both King and Queen. Thus, if Kt-Q 4, 16 Q-B sq, and Black must advance P-Q R 3 in order to play P-Q Kt 4 and prevent R-Kt 3 and P-Q B 4.

(l) As indicated above, 17 Q-B sq would be met by P-Q Kt 4. White is quite willing to exchange the doubled B P for K P (17 . . . Kt x K B P; 18 B x Kt, Q x B; 19 B x P ch, K-K sq; 20 B-Q 5, Kt-K 2; 21 B-Kt 2 and should win).

(m) The machinations of the Muscovite are very neatly met. If now Q-R 5, White would probably seek a more favorable exchange of Qs by Q-K B 3 and Q-K Kt 3.

(n) Playing with good analysis and confidence. White now wins a Pawn prettily enough.

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(o) After P x P; 23 R x K Kt P, Kt-Q 4, White could easily form an irresistible attack (by B-Q 3 and K-K 2) with the combined force of both Rooks and Bishops.

(p) Obviously necessary to prevent P-K Kt 4.

(q) The other Kt here would have saved the Pawn, but Black would eventually suffer loss after 28 B-Q 3, or a passed Pawn could be made at once by 25 B-Q B 4, Kt-Q 4; 26 B x Kt.

(r) This is not a very enormous gain, but White finds it sufficient to win the game with.

(s) Whether Black gave up the Q R P by design or not, a change in the position has been brought about very subtly, and without the masterly caution of White's twenty-eighth move the result of the game might have been quite different.

(t) An echo of their seventeenth move, with a true note.

(u) Prettily conclusive; the wonder indeed is how Black could have made such a fight and prolonged the game so well after such a hopeless-looking opening.

A Great Evans.

Mr. Lasker calls this game, in his "Common Sense in Chess," one of the finest games on record:

PROF. ANDERSEN.		PROF. ANDERSEN.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	13 Q-R 4	B-Kt 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 Q-Kt-Q 2	B-Kt 2
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	15 Kt-K 4	Q-B 4
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P	16 B x P	Q-R 4
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	17 Kt-B 6 ch	P x Kt
6 P-Q 4	P x P	18 P x P	R-Kt 5
7 Castles	P-Q 6 (a)	19 QR-Qsq (b) Q x Kt	
8 Q-Kt 3	Q-B 3	20 R x Kt ch	Kt x R
9 P-K 5	Q-Kt 3	21 Q x P ch (c) K x Q	
10 B-R 3	K-Kt-K 2	22 B-B dbl ch K-B 3	
11 R-K sq	P-Q Kt 4	23 B-Q 7 mate	
12 B x P	R-Q Kt sq		

Notes by Lasker.

- (a) A now obsolete defense.
 (b) One of the most subtle and profound moves on record.
 (c) Grand!

The Nuremberg Chess-Congress.

The international tournament at Nuremberg, beginning on July 20, will bring together the best players living. According to latest advices from Germany the following have entered: From England, Emanuel Lasker, Richard Teichman, J. H. Blackburne, Isidor Gunsberg, James Mason. From Paris—D. Janowski. From Russia—Michael Ivanovich Tschigorin, E. Schiffers, and S. Alapine. From Austria—C. Schlechter, G. Marco, possibly Barthold English, should he recover from his illness, and Max Weiss. Whether the German contingent be large will depend upon the number of foreign starters. It, however, will be strong in quality, as it already includes Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, Curt von Bardeleben, C. A. Walbrodt, and Paul Lipke. William Steinitz, Harry N. Pillsbury, and Jackson W. Showalter will represent America.

To the long list of prizes two additional ones have now been added by Adolf Roegner, of Leipzig. One is a copy of the rare book on Chess, by Gustavus Selenus, the Duke of Brunswick, with the author's dedication and autograph; the other a valuable set of Dresden porcelain Chessmen.

Pillsbury, before he left for Nuremberg, made the following statement: "I am going this time entirely foot-free, and not as at St. Petersburg harassed by journalistic cares. I am in excellent health, and hope to give a good account of myself. If I don't win, I shall do the best I can, and have no excuses to offer for the result, whatever it may be. Americans will take a greater interest in this than in any European tournament, for the reason that Showalter will also be there, and, next to my own, I shall take interest in his score. How difficult winning will be may be judged by the ability of the splendid company we shall meet."

Current Events.

Monday, July 13.

The "Sound-money" Democracy of Illinois issues an address to the Democrats of other States calling upon them to nominate another national ticket. . . . Chairman Hanna names the executive committee of the Republican national committee. . . . The International convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies at Washington adjourns. . . . The Boston *Daily Standard*, the organ of the A. P. A., suspends publication. . . . Twenty thousand Poles attended the dedication of the Polish National Alliance building in Chicago, Sunday.

The members of the new Canadian Liberal Ministry formed by Wilfrid Laurier are sworn into office in Ottawa.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvellous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to sufferers from Asthma and Hay-fever. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Tuesday, July 14.

Secretary Herbert, of the Navy Department, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, announce that they will not support the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention. . . . Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee, visits his birthplace, Salem, Ill.; his presence arouses enthusiasm among his old neighbors.

A lunatic named Francois shoots two blank cartridges at President Faure of France. . . . The Christians in Crete have decided to establish an Assembly excluding Turks.

Wednesday, July 15.

The Republican national executive committee decides to establish headquarters in both Chicago and New York. . . . The Populist State convention of South Dakota indorses Bryan's nomination and the Democratic ticket. . . . Bryan and Sewell are indorsed by the Iowa State Bimetallic convention, at Des Moines. . . . The Treasury reserve stands at \$97,355,278. . . . Troops were called out in Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the labor troubles at the Brown Hoisting Works.

An Ottawa despatch says that a commission to investigate the Manitoba school question will be appointed within a few days. . . . The Duke of Orleans, son of the late Count of Paris, is formally betrothed to the Archduchess Marie Dorothea Amelia, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, of Austria. . . . The British steamer *Curfew* is wrecked in the Red Sea; all on board are lost.

Thursday, July 16.

Populistic State conventions are held in South Dakota and Arkansas. . . . The Kansas Prohibition State convention is held at Topeka. . . . The annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union begins in Milwaukee. . . . Ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, dies at a fishing-camp in Quebec. . . . William Hamilton Gibson, artist and author, dies in Washington, Conn. . . . A new treaty between this country and England providing for settlement of all disputes by a joint commission of arbitration is said to have been practically completed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Edmond de Goncourt, French writer, dies in Paris. . . . Reports from Australia indicate that Martin, the American bicyclist, has won many races there.

Friday, July 17.

Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is critically ill. . . . The correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relating to a general treaty of arbitration and the settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute is made public in Washington. . . . The Michigan silver convention, at Lansing, declares in favor of independent free silver coinage at 16 to 1. . . . The Kansas Silver Party State convention instructs its delegates to vote for William J. Bryan. . . . The New York State bankers meet in annual convention at Niagara Falls. . . . Judge Seaman, of the United States Court, Oshkosh, Wis., issues a temporary injunction against the city of Milwaukee, restraining it from enforcing the four-cent street carfare ordinance.

The Greek Government issues a note to the powers stating the gravity of the situation in Crete.

Saturday, July 18.

Prominent Populists are divided as to the advisability of indorsing Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President, at St. Louis. . . . The West Virginia Prohibition State convention at Moundsville nominates Rev. T. C. Johnson for governor. . . . The New York State Bankers' Association, in session at Niagara Falls, elects officers and adopts strong gold-standard resolutions. . . .

It is reported in Berlin that steps had been taken for a conference of the powers on the Cretan question. . . . A Russian loan, it is stated, of £16,000,000 sterling is to be issued in Paris.

Sunday, July 19.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is said to have suffered a stroke of paralysis, is reported as improving slowly. . . . Ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams, of Maine, dies at his home in Augusta. . . . It is reported that a meeting of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and King Humbert, of Italy, will soon take place to discuss the Dreibund's affairs. . . . Spanish victories over the insurgents in Cuba are reported.

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